

HISTORY  
OF  
MARSHALL

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ERNEST BERGLUND JR.

HISTORY OF MARSHALL

by

Ernest Berglund, Jr.

## Preface

This book is written for the purpose of giving a history of the political, social, economic, religious, and educational highlights of the City of Marshall, Texas. The aim is to show the part that each has played in the development of the City of Marshall. There has been an extensive study and much research done on each phase of the history of the City of Marshall, going back before the city was founded and bringing it up to the present day. Every statement made in this book, with exception of the first and last paragraphs of each chapter, is backed by an authoritative source.

I am indebted to Mrs. Chesly F. Adams, Mr. Fred Armstrong, Mrs. C. A. Beehn, Miss Margaret Bracher, Miss Emma Mae Brotze, Mr. William Caveh, Mr. J. W. Cyphers, Mrs. R. R. Fagan, Mr. N. D. Goldberg, Mr. W. T. Hendry, Mr. Isom P. "Bill" Hydrick, Jr., Mr. Oscar B. Jones, Mr. R. C. Ladymon, Mr. Charles Lake, Mr. Max S. Lale, Mr. Arnold Milner, Mrs. W. A. Nunley, Mrs. Frank Resch, Mr. J. A. Riley, Dr. Arthur B. Rutledge, Mrs. G. C. Sikes, Miss Anna Smith, Mr. Ernest Smith, Mr. J. Wesley Smith, Mr. H. A. Thomason, Mr. Marvin Turney, Mr. R. P. Watson, Jr., Mr. E. L. Wells, Jr., Mrs. Elmer Wheeler, and Mr. Ben Woodall all residents of the City of Marshall, Texas, and to Congressman Wright Patman of Texarkana, Texas, and also to many others who helped in supplying information. I am appreciative and thankful for the help.

I am indebted to the office of the Marshall Chamber of Commerce along with Mr. Oscar B. Jones; and the employees of the *Marshall News Messenger* and Mr. Millard Cope; the City Secretary, Joe McGilvray, and his office workers; the Marshall Public Library; the East Texas Baptist College Library, and the Extension Loan Library at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, for the help each of them gave to me in finding information. I am also indebted to the Bishop College Library for the information that was given to me.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Arthur Tyson, history and government teacher at East Texas Baptist College, and to Mrs. Franklin M. Armstrong, librarian, for the advice, suggestions, and all of the help they gave to me in doing research to write this book. I appreciate and thank them for this invaluable assistance and encouragement.

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I am indebted to Miss Nancy Bratton and Mrs. Dorothy Southerland Estes, both of Marshall, for their suggestions and recommendations, as well as Mrs. Florence Long Wood of East Texas Baptist College for her invaluable assistance.

There is one thing I want to clear up for the people who read this book. In most references and records it is found that the City of Marshall, Texas was founded in 1840. I mention in several places that the City of Marshall was founded in 1842. I do not try to take two years away from the City of Marshall's life. I find in the research that I have done on the City of Marshall's history that it was laid off in boundaries, the land given for the site of city, and the city was named in 1842. I do not believe a city is truly a city until it is laid out and officially named. All of this brings me to the conclusion that the City of Marshall was founded in 1842. There were fifty settlers living here in 1840 before it was laid in 1842.

I hope this book satisfies each and every person who reads it. I have tried to write a book on the City of Marshall that would accurately record outstanding events in the history of this old East Texas town.

E. B. Jr.

*To My Daddy and Mother  
Ernest and Helen Berglund*

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## Chapter I

### The Founding of Marshall

The present site of Marshall, Texas was once a dense forest inhabited by friendly Caddo Indians.

In the summer of 1542, after the death of DeSoto, Luis de Moscoso led the Spaniards in an attempt to go to Mexico by land from Arkansas. They came to the Red River and the town of Texarkana where they were delayed by floods. Hearing of the Caddo villages, they went south. After their visit on Caddo Lake, they continued southwestward until they reached another large river, probably the Brazos. In their journey toward the southwest they must have passed over the land that is today the town of Marshall, for Marshall is situated almost directly southwest from the assumed location of these villages.<sup>1</sup>

It is known that about three hundred Spanish troops passed through this section in 1679 on their way northward to block French troops. They could not find any way to get across Caddo Lake. The lake was much larger then than it is now. They settled for a time on the shores of Caddo Lake, founding the town of Port Caddo, which eventually died because of its extreme location inland.<sup>2</sup>

White settlers are thought to have come in the early 1830's. John Beaty and his wife were sheltered by a man named Amaryllis until Beaty built his own log cabin nearby. Their homes on Fern Lake were supposedly the first permanent white settlements north of the Sabine River. In this same log cabin Sara Amaryllis Beaty was born, the first white child in Harrison County. More residents came and more births occurred — one pertinent to this history, a community was born of their combined efforts.<sup>3</sup>

In 1839 Harrison County was created out of Shelby County. It was organized in 1842. George B. Adkins called an election and the county seat selected was Greensborough, twelve miles south of Marshall on the Sabine River. In 1841 by an act of Congress of the Republic of Texas the northern part of Harrison County was made into a judicial county called Panola County. This was pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the

<sup>1</sup>Bolton, Herbert E., *The Spanish Borderlands*, pp. 46-79.

<sup>2</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>3</sup>The Marshall Chamber of Commerce of Marshall, Texas. *Pamphlet*.

Republic of Texas and Panola County became part of Harrison County again. Later in 1841 the southern part of Harrison County was legally made into a county called Panola County. The county seat was changed from Greensborough to Pulaski which was situated twenty-three miles southeast of Marshall on the east bank of the Sabine River. In 1842 an election was called to select a town for seat of justice.<sup>4</sup> This was done because the places of Greensborough and Pulaski had been found to be unsanitary.

In 1842 a commission was created for the purpose of investigating the whole county. The commission was composed of Peter Whetstone, John Clifton, David Hill, James Williams, and Seaborn Robinson.<sup>5</sup> The commissioners were appointed by the Republic of Texas.<sup>6</sup> They met where the court-house now stands. Peter Whetstone had been given a grant of land which was a square of 4,444 acres. He asked them what they thought of his land and the answer was that it was very good but too dry.<sup>7</sup> Whetstone took them down to the corner of Franklin and West Houston Streets where there was a spring. They drank water from the spring. This was under a large oak tree.<sup>8</sup> Whetstone pushed his arm into the side of the old oak tree and pulled out a large jug which was full of whiskey. After three or four times around, it was completely empty. The commissioners took back what was said about his land being dry.<sup>9</sup> They said that they could not see why a tract of land which had such good water and whiskey could not be the seat of justice.<sup>10</sup> The credit is given to Isaac Van Zandt for suggesting the name, Marshall, after the great Chief Justice John Marshall.<sup>11</sup> Whetstone donated alternate lots to the court, and for his gift and his enthusiasm he is accredited with making Marshall the seat of justice for Harrison County.

The City of Marshall was laid off after the pattern of Rome, being located on seven hills. The east boundary of the City of Marshall was what is called Railroad Avenue. It runs from East Grand to the Border Street. What is now Grand Avenue was the north boundary. It

<sup>4</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>5</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>6</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>7</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>8</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>9</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>10</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>11</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

runs from Railroad Avenue to Grove Street. Each block was divided into eight lots of sixty feet by one hundred and twenty feet. The streets were to be one hundred and eighty feet wide.

There is an interesting story of why Grove Street is so narrow. A man bought a lot from Peter Whetstone in order to construct a house on it. Not knowing where the west boundary of the city was, he started building his house. Peter Whetstone was told of a man constructing a house in the middle of the street, and this made Peter Whetstone furious. He went to the man and the man explained the situation to him. Whetstone told him to construct his house, and if anyone hurt him to come to Whetstone and he would help him. That is the reason for the narrowness of Grove Street in front of the Episcopal Church.<sup>12</sup>

This is the account of the founding, naming, and early building of Marshall.

<sup>12</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

## Chapter II

### History from 1842 to The Civil War

The City of Marshall, being founded in 1842, is older than the State of Texas. Because of its proximity to the United States and because of its early growth, it became one of the most important Texan cities in the period preceding the Civil War. When it was four years old, the town saw the death of the Republic and the birth of the State of Texas.

Pioneers streamed across the border, and many of them stopped in the precocious little town. As the population grew, so did the need for commercial enterprise. The first such venture, a dry goods store,<sup>1</sup> was owned and managed by Mr. Edmund Key and was located where the post office now stands.<sup>2</sup> A second such store was opened by Mr. G. Gregg on the present site of the Red and White Market.

The only furniture store before the Civil War was owned by Mr. Long.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Charles Deckert started a shoe shop in 1845 at the corner of West Houston and South Wellington Streets. Mr. George Satter came to Marshall in 1852 and started working for Mr. Deckert. Mr. Satter bought the business in 1865 when Mr. Deckert moved to Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Satter constructed a new building in 1882 which still stands today. Two years after his death the building was sold to Mr. Joe Black. In June 1947, Mr. Black moved from the building that had housed a shoe shop for more than one hundred years.<sup>4</sup>

The first candy shop was owned by the Dopplemeyer brothers.<sup>5</sup> Mr. Longinetti operated one of the first saloons in Marshall.<sup>6</sup> The first undertaking shop was owned by George Rains. There were no grocery stores before the Civil War, and all of the groceries were shipped from New Orleans, Louisiana.<sup>7</sup>

The newspapers have contributed much to the development of the city. The first newspaper, the *Texas Republic*

<sup>1</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>2</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>3</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>4</sup>Mrs. Frank Resch.

<sup>5</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>6</sup>Mrs. Frank Resch.

<sup>7</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

can, began publication in 1849. Others in this period were the *Star State Patriot* and the *Harrison County Flag*.<sup>8</sup>

With the signing of a charter in 1842, Sam Houston authorized Marshall University to prescribe courses, receive donations, and confer degrees. In the following year citizens established the Marshall Female Institute.<sup>9</sup>

Soon after the city was incorporated in 1844,<sup>10</sup> churches were organized. The First Methodist Church began with a full-time program in February 1845 under the pastorates of S. A. Williams and F. M. Stovall.<sup>11</sup> In May of the same year Dr. John Brice assumed leadership of the First Baptist Church.<sup>12</sup> The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was first organized in April 1848, while the First Presbyterian Church was not organized until May of 1850.<sup>13</sup>

The peaceful expansion was not to last long. It was an adventurous, fighting age—an age when men sold their lives for a prejudice or a thrill.

General Herra of Spain in 1806 ran into Harrison County and crossed the Sabine River into Shelby County. He was met by General Wilkinson of the United States Army and after consultation Herra withdrew his troops. By agreement a neutral ground was established between the Sabine River and the Arroyo Hondo which was to be occupied by neither country. This territory became the place of crime and warfare. The eastern part of Harrison County, including the City of Marshall, was located in the territory called the neutral ground.

The United States and the Republic of Texas soon became involved in an argument concerning the location of boundaries. The agreement was finally reached placing Harrison County completely in Texas.<sup>14</sup> The main part of the neutral ground was a twenty mile strip on the east side of the Sabine River. It affected the counties of Shelby, Panola, Harrison, as well as others.<sup>15</sup>

In this territory Charles W. Jackson organized a band of men called Regulators who did not believe in Government and mapped out plans to overthrow the Government

<sup>8</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>9</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>10</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>11</sup>First Methodist Church, Marshall, Texas, 1845-1945.

<sup>12</sup>A Brief History of the First Baptist Church of Marshall, Texas, 1845-1928.

<sup>13</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>14</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>15</sup>Crocket, George L., *Two Centuries in East Texas*, pp. 194-203.

of the Republic of Texas. At about the same time Edward Merchant organized a band of men, called Moderators who believed in Government for the people. It was these two bands that waged warfare during the years from 1841 to 1844.

During the early days of the battle between the Moderators and Regulators, Charles W. Jackson, a Regulator fugitive, was arrested at Shreveport, where he had taken refuge from a pursuing band of officers. He managed to escape, however, making his way unharmed to Shelby County. Several in the band of officers were killed.

Later, the one-time head of the Regulators was defeated as a candidate for Congress. Angered by this, he claimed the defeat came from counterfeiters and wrote a letter of protest to Austin giving the state of affairs. Charles Jackson received a letter from Shelby County Land Commissioner Joseph Goodbread who told him that if he did not stop meddling in public affairs he would be shot.

Charles W. Jackson, infuriated, presented the letter to the author on the court-house steps in Shelbyville. A few moments after giving him the letter, Charles Jackson shot and killed Joseph Goodbread.

Charles W. Jackson was caught and brought to Harrison County for the trial. Judge Hansford, who was the judge, made a statement that the man should be brought to justice, but in the end the judge's purpose was defeated. Judge Hansford never did hold the trial because there were Regulators on the jury and he left the city. After he left the city Charles W. Jackson had to be acquitted.

After Jackson was acquitted, he was shot and killed by the McFaddens and Stricklands, members of the Moderators.

Charles W. Moorman was chosen as the leader of the Regulator band after Charles W. Jackson was killed. The two murderers Joseph Goodbread and Charles W. Jackson ushered in the Moderator-Regulator War in East Texas.<sup>16</sup>

After Charles W. Moorman was elected the leader of the Regulator band, he enlisted many people in his cause and established his headquarters at Shelbyville after taking the town. While the place was held by the Regulator band, no Moderator was allowed to go into or through Shelbyville.

It was not long after this, however, until both the Moderators and the Regulators, for a while, fell into disorganization. The courts were powerless at the time. It

<sup>16</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

was at this time that Charles Moorman attempted to overthrow the Government and make himself dictator.

The Regulators intended to exile twenty-five or thirty citizens of Shelbyville, but while the Regulators were away Colonel Cravens and a band of sixty-five Moderators went and captured the town of Shelbyville.

It was then that the Regulators sent to Harrison County for reinforcements and received two companies of men under William Boulware and Davidson. With two companies added to the force, the Regulators totaled one hundred and fifty men. Colonel Cravens, who was the leader of the Moderators, sent companies from Shelby and San Augustine Counties, until the total reached one hundred and sixty-five men. War appeared imminent, and most of the citizens expected it to break out any minute.

At one time seventy-five Moderators went into the town of San Augustine and out on Ayish Bayou, where they encamped and were fed by the citizens of the community.

It is said that farmers left their fields and let them grow into weeds. They barred the doors of their houses and would not let anyone in unless it were a familiar voice. Everywhere there was a fear of being shot and killed. Most of the honest and truthful men who fought in the Regulator-Moderator War were taken into it by petty desperadoes, thieves, and cutthroats.

One famous murder occurred during this time at San Augustine when Captain John M. Bradley, a Moderator, was shot and killed by Charles W. Moorman, the leader of the Regulators in 1844. John M. Bradley was accused of bringing in enemies and the Regulators tried to kill him, but were unsuccessful as his house was fortified.

But the Regulators were not discouraged by failure. There was an interesting revival meeting being held in San Augustine by a Baptist minister; John Bradley, who planned to attend, was warned that Charles Moorman intended to shoot him on sight. John Bradley said he did not think it would be done at a church meeting, and went to the meeting. He was told of Charles Moorman's presence. Bradley left the meeting to find a double-barrel shotgun, which he left at a friend's house across from the church. He returned to the meeting which was over a few minutes later.

As the meeting ended John M. Bradley walked out of the building onto the edge of the gallery by a post. Moorman and his Regulators were waiting. Someone called

for a lantern or light to be flashed up to the gallery. When it was flashed, Charles W. Moorman raised the gun that he had in his hand and shot John M. Bradley in the chest, killing him instantly.

Moorman jumped to the ground and walked toward his men down the street. A constable pursued him until both of them reached Moorman's friends, and the constable saw several guns pointing toward him. He told the men that he was one of the leader's friends and walked away.

After this killing the two sides started preparing for a decisive struggle. Colonel Cravens of the Moderators and Charles W. Moorman of the Regulators both removed their bands from Shelbyville and went into the open field for a big battle.

Moorman's Regulators went three miles south of Shelbyville and fortified a camp where they were attacked by the Moderators, although unsuccessfully. The Regulators then moved to Hilliard's Springs, near Flat Fort Creek, and were joined there by the two Harrison County companies. The Moderators again attacked and the skirmish grew into a considerable battle in which Davidson, captain of one of the Harrison County companies, was killed. The Regulators then returned to the first camp one mile away.

A bloody war seemed to be in prospect. Sam Houston happened to be in San Augustine at the time and heard of the unsettled conditions and of the anarchy in Shelby and adjoining counties. He wrote a proclamation on August 15, 1844, and it was issued over Shelby County and others. Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, called a militia from San Augustine, Sabine, Nacogdoches, and Rusk counties, numbering six hundred men under the command of General Travis G. Broocks of San Augustine. Marshal of the Republic of Texas, Colonel Alexander Horton, was asked to get ten leading men of each party and bring them forward before President Houston.

The troops under General Broocks pushed forward toward the Moderators and Regulator's battle ground. When the proclamation was received by Colonel Cravens, the attack that had been planned was postponed. General Broocks and his men approached the Moderators and encamped.

Marshal Horton captured the Moderator leaders — some of them were Colonel Cravens, Sheriff Llewellyn, Judge Hicks, Dial Haley, and others. Later on when General Broocks went into Shelbyville, Regulator leaders

M. T. Johnson, Matthew Brinson, Daggett, and Turner surrendered to Marshal Horton. All of them including the prisoners were sent to San Augustine to President Houston.

The Regulators, hearing of General Broocks' army, broke up their fortifications. William Boulware and the Harrison County men left and went back home. Many other men left Charles W. Moorman and his band soon numbered but thirty men.

All of the work in forcing the Moderators and Regulators to cease hostilities had been done only by General Broocks and the San Augustine men. While General Broocks remained at the Regulator's camp, the militia of Rusk, Sabine, and Nacogdoches Counties joined him. Charles W. Moorman and his men returned to the first camp at Hilliard's Springs.

General Broocks and Marshal Horton were now seriously engaged in capturing and arresting Charles W. Moorman. A guard was placed to watch every family known to have been friendly to Moorman to prevent information from reaching Moorman that the two leaders — Horton and General Broocks — were after him.

The advance guard, ahead of General Broocks and the others, suddenly came upon Moorman in a liquor shop at a crossroads. This was located one mile from the encampment of the Regulators. Colonel Horton and Judge W. G. Anderson were two of the six men that composed the advance guard and fell in and arrested the Regulator leader. He thought they might be some of his friends and allowed them to come near him. His friends escaped, however.

After this General Broocks marched his men back to Shelbyville. There in Shelbyville nearly every citizen in the county, and many prominent citizens of the East Texas area, came to the District Court room to hear the cases.

The man chosen to be judge was Judge W. B. Ochiltree. President Houston, himself, came to speak at the trial. The company of Captain Mabbett was there to suppress all riots and disturbances that occurred. The only disturbance that occurred, however, was that a man by the name of Luton tried to shoot an Alfred Truitt and missed him. Truitt shot back and hit Luton in the shoulder. Captain Mabbett and the company surrounded and arrested them, and thus ended the brief episode that broke the general quietness.

At the end of the session a committee was appointed to make a plan for peace. The committee was composed

of Judge W. B. Ochiltree, president of court, Amos Clark of Nacogdoches; B. C. Banks and W. H. Landrum of Sabine County, and Hon. Isaac Van Zandt of Harrison County. The plan for peace was composed of a set of resolutions which David S. Kaufman drew up. The representatives of the Moderator group who signed it were James Truitt and John Dial; the representatives of the Regulator group who signed it were M. T. Johnson and John J. McNairy.

These petitions were circulated among the people of the county with many people signing even though they were not in it. The people forgot about the feud and again peace descended over the East Texas area. Nor was the Moderator-Regulator episode recalled when the American-Mexican War came on in 1848. There were two companies sent from Shelby County, one made of volunteers who had been Moderators under Captain James Truitt, and the other company composed of former Regulators under Captain M. T. Johnson. They fought side by side all through the war and were in the Battle of Monterey. After the war there was a dinner held in honor of the men who had fought. All of the people of the county were invited to the dinner. The then Governor of Texas, General J. P. Henderson; Colonel George W. Wood, and many other prominent people were present and made speeches. Friendship and comradeship now seemed to blot out the ugly incidents of the Regulator-Moderator War.

The American-Mexican War occupied all minds, and the thriving East Texans threw themselves wholeheartedly into the conflict. Two companies were sent into the battle from San Augustine, and both fought under General Zachary Taylor at the Battle of Monterey. The two companies had as heads Captain Otis M. Wheeler and Lieutenant Joseph Baker. J. P. Henderson headed and commanded the Texas forces.<sup>17</sup> The leader of the Regulators, Charles W. Moorman was shot and killed by Dr. Burns, as he was crossing the Sabine River three or four years after the leader's capture.<sup>18</sup>

There were several other important incidents that occurred during the Regulator-Moderator War period. There were many people punished severely. Each member of the Regulator group had the right to present names of those whom he knew to be criminals. Inevitably many fights broke out. William Boulware, William Pickney Rose, and Colonel William T. Scott were all leaders of the Regulators

<sup>17</sup>Crocket, George L., *Two Centuries in East Texas*, pp. 194-203.

<sup>18</sup>Yoakum, H., *History of Texas*, vol. 2, p. 440.

in Harrison County. William Boulware erected a block house north of the Texas and Pacific railroad tracks for protection.

A band of Moderators came and knocked at the door of William T. Scott's house one night, and demanded his surrender. The Moderators agreed, however, to let the women in the house, including Mrs. Scott, go back in. Mrs. Scott dressed her husband in a night gown, and with a cap on his head, a baby in each arm, he walked calmly past the Moderators. He took the babies to a slave's house, where he left them, and then went to William Rose, his father-in-law.

Peter Whetstone was a leader of the Moderator group in Harrison County. He was at one time confronted with some Regulators and had to hide in a thicket to get away from them. He stayed in the thicket until he saw a chance to escape, but it was unsuccessful, for he ran into a Regulator with a gun. Whetstone asked the Regulator why he wanted to shoot him. The Regulator asked Peter Whetstone not to tell anyone of his being allowed to pass, and he let him go. Later on William T. Boulware shot and killed Peter Whetstone in front of a grocery store. Both had been drinking and had quarreled violently.

But Regulator-Moderator trouble continued. As a traveller was walking along the road to Marshall, a Moderator band stopped and asked him what he was. The man replied that he was a Regulator. The Moderators proceeded to beat him and asked him to answer Moderator next time. He kept walking along the road until he was stopped by another band. These were Regulators and they asked him the same question. He replied, fearfully remembering his well-learned lesson, that he was a Moderator. This band beat him as unmercifully as the other band had done. He limped determinedly toward Marshall, however, until a third band stopped him and asked the same question that the other two bands had asked. This time the man, at his wits' end, remained silent. He was allowed to pass.

Judge Hansford was a sympathizer of the Moderators if not a Moderator. One day he went to church services and when returning home he was met at the house by a Regulator band demanding slaves. This house was located near Jonesville. He would not give them the slaves and he was shot and killed on the spot. Up till 1845, there had been no more than six or one-half a dozen cases of indictment for murder in the Harrison County courts. All of the men who committed crimes in Harrison County were

tried and brought to justice in the court, or else they were forced to leave the county.<sup>19</sup>

One of the most famous killings that has occurred in this section of East Texas happened on the night of March 2, 1842. This was the killing of Colonel Robert Potter by William Rose on Caddo Lake. The place where Potter once lived today is called Potter's Point and is located in Marion County on Caddo Lake..

The *Caddo Gazette*, one of the first two newspapers that existed in Shreveport, Louisiana, carried an account of the murder. Charles Dickens, a famous English novelist and essayist, visiting in the United States at that time, happened to pick up the newspaper which gave the story of the killing. Much interested, the famous author wrote an essay on the murder. His widely celebrated and highly unpopular opinion of the people of the United States might have been influenced by this, as he undoubtedly termed it, "savage conduct."

The killing excited the people of the United States tremendously as Robert Potter, before coming to Texas, had won distinction in the Congress of the United States as a Congressman from North Carolina. He came to Texas after having become involved in a scandal in Washington, D. C. Potter attempted to rid himself of his wife, whom he had left in North Carolina, when he met a young heiress in Washington, D. C. But his scheme backfired in his face, and he lost his political power. Indeed, he was facing imprisonment, and in order to escape this, decided to come to Texas.

After coming to Texas he made his home at Nacogdoches. He became a political hero in Texas; he was one of the fighters in the Battle of San Jacinto and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1836. He was given a land grant, which was located on Caddo Lake, for fighting in the important battle.

But trouble pursued Robert Potter even into the new fledged Republic. Soon after his arrival he met a beautiful woman, a Mrs. Page, wife of Solomon A. Page. Although she was the mother of two children, she and her husband were separated most of the time.

Robert Potter, decidedly charmed by the lovely Mrs. Page, persuaded her to return to New Orleans, where she had resided prior to her life in Texas.

<sup>19</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

Potter soon convinced Mrs. Page her first marriage was not legal, as it was not performed by a priest under the Texas laws. She was finally convinced, and the two were married one night with the clergy and judge present.

At first, Mr. and Mrs. Potter settled in the Sabine River bottomland, but they moved to the shores of Caddo Lake after he was given a land grant. Potter soon became widely noted as a friend to all the families in the region.

Both Mr. Potter and his wife were glad to see new families settling in the region. Most of the new settlers hailed from the Carolinas and Georgia. Stephen F. Peter's family and a Sandy Miller were two of the first to settle near the Potters.

Politics soon came into the settlement, for Robert Potter was the leader of the Moderator group. William Rose, a neighbor, was the leader of the Regulator group, and the two were political enemies.

William Rose was accused of killing the sheriff and of intimidating the people of the community. Robert Potter thought something should be done about it, therefore he proceeded to appeal to the President of the Republic of Texas at Austin in order to get a proclamation calling for the arrest of William Rose, bringing him to justice. Before he left for Austin to make his appeal, he wrote a will saying he was leaving the estate to his two wives, and a negro maid and horse to a good friend, which turned out to be a bad mistake. Robert Potter was successful in getting the proclamation and returned home.

After Robert Potter returned home, he gathered seventeen men to form a company for the purpose of catching William Rose. Mrs. Potter was afraid he did not have enough men and urged him to get more, but he thought seventeen to be enough. He and the company went to the home of William Rose to take him in order that he might be put under arrest. President Houston was to do the rest of it.

It was found, however, that William Rose was commanding some negroes to clear off brush and wood. When Rose saw Potter and the men coming toward his house he dropped to the ground, and covered himself with brush. This incident saved the Regulator leader.

Preston Rose, son of William Rose, was a good man and well-liked in the community; therefore when Preston promised that his father would surrender, Robert Potter

believed him. Robert Potter thus turned back homeward with his men.

Mrs. Potter was distressed when she learned the news, for she feared an attack on the house but Mr. Potter was well satisfied. There was, however, room for Mrs. Potter's suspicions. After Robert Potter left, William Rose got on his feet as quickly as possible and went to work getting people to go and surround Robert Potter's house that night to kill him. Everybody knew that William Rose was ruthless; nobody would disobey him.

Mrs. Potter begged her husband to get all the people he could to come to his house with firearms in order to protect him, but he paid no attention to what she said.

That night William Rose and his gang marched to Potter's house and prepared to kill him. When Mrs. Potter heard the dogs barking she knew that someone must be close to the house. Mrs. Potter arose hurriedly and awoke Robert Potter, but he could not believe the house was surrounded, until shots came into the house. Robert Potter thought the best thing to do, was to run away and dive into the lake.

Robert Potter, a fine swimmer, raced toward the lake, a gun in his hand; bullets whizzing harmlessly over his head. Leaving his gun against a tree, he jumped into the lake. William T. Scott seized Potter's gun, raised it, took careful aim, and shot at Potter's head the first time he came to the surface to breathe. The bullet found its mark; Potter was killed instantly.

In the meantime, William Rose held Mrs. Potter in the house. Mrs. Potter's brother and the negro boy were found in the barn. Uncle Hezekiah, the negro, was shot but not fatally. The men then hurried away under the cover of darkness.

The next day Robert Potter's body was found floating on the surface of Caddo Lake.

Robert Potter was buried under the trees close to the lake, as he had said he would always want to be buried there. He had befriended many people in the community but only two attended the funeral.

Mrs. Robert Potter went to Daingerfield to have a warrant made for the arrest of William Rose. William T. Scott convinced the sheriff that if he did not free them they would file a suit against him in court for false imprisonment, so alarmed, he freed them. Mrs. Potter went

to Boston, Texas to get the judge to make a warrant for arrest and to Clarksville for it to be enforced. The sheriff, with a posse of twenty men, set out to capture William Rose; this he had little trouble doing. The criminals were chained to trees, but Mrs. Potter asked that they be treated mercifully. The case of William Rose was dismissed in court.

Tragedy struck the Potter family again while Mrs. Potter was in Daingerfield. She left her two children at home with a nurse. The child Lakean was taken and thrown into a pot of boiling soap, while the nurse was outside of the house. Mrs. Potter never did know but was always convinced that some enemy did it. She did not know anything about the tragedy until she was nearly home.

Mrs. Robert Potter married Judge Charles Ames, formerly of Massachusetts, and lived at Clarksville. She and Judge Ames lived in peace and safety and had a happy life, living many years at Potter's Point.

Robert Potter's body today lies in a grave at Austin. There was a monument erected in honor of this First Secretary of Navy of the Republic of Texas.<sup>20</sup>

This period, from 1841-1844, was one of the bloodiest chapters of the history of the City of Marshall.<sup>21</sup>

Marshall, however, in spite of the long period of warfare, petty struggles and family feuds, had prospered. The town was growing slowly, but steadily, and along with its growth, improvements came into being.

The United States post office was established at Marshall on May 22, 1846. Two other places in Harrison County had a post office established the same day as well as other places in the First Congressional District of Texas composed of eleven counties. Marshall thus had one of the first established post offices in Texas. The people who have served as postmasters in the post office in Marshall, Texas are Ira M. Freeman, Casey Askew, Turner G. Pierce, John Henderson, Micajah Harris, Anthony H. Barrett, Ozias J. Taylor, John P. Natt, Robert T. Hyde, John Wiler, Thaddeus A. Harris, C. H. Swan, Henry Rawson, James W. Flanigan, Jr., William Umbdenstock, Nicholas Board, Horace Welch, John D. McAdoo, Volney Hall, J. B. Williamson, W. C. Pierce, Robertus L. Jennings, John H. Hudson,

<sup>20</sup>Shreveport Times, March 9, 1947, p. 39.

<sup>21</sup>Dallas Morning News, February 28, 1937.

W. E. Lancaster, Henry O. Wilson, Horace C. Blalock, William B. Lea, and Ben C. McElroy.<sup>22</sup>

The growing interest in railroads marked another phase in the development of Marshall during these years. As early as 1855 five different railroads were chartered to go through Marshall. Only one, however, had been completed. This railroad became one of the most important projects in the history of the City of Marshall.

By 1850 Marshall was the fourth largest city in the State of Texas with a population of 1,180, 421 of them slaves. Marshall was surpassed only by the cities of San Antonio, Houston, and New Braunfels.<sup>23</sup>

Amid the growing population of Marshall in the 1850's, one of the most outstanding citizens was Mr. William Blalock, father of Myron, Bryan, and five other boys, who was born in the Grange Hall locality in 1850. Mr. Chesly F. Adams was born in a four-room log cabin just outside of the City of Marshall which his parents constructed and lived in when they came to Marshall in 1841.

At the Constitutional Convention held in the Republic of Texas in 1845 Edward Clark was a delegate to the convention and is given credit by many as being a statesman there when he helped to put provisions in the Constitution that would never have been put in if not for his statesmanship. Pendleton Murrah was elected to the State Legislature to represent this county in 1857.<sup>24</sup>

Colonel B. L. Holcombe and his family came from Tennessee and settled at Marshall in 1850. That year the house was constructed which they lived in and was one of the first brick structures constructed in the City of Marshall by slaves. Lucy Holcombe, daughter of Colonel B. L. Holcombe, is remembered in the history of the City of Marshall. The house today still stands and is used by the Bishop College as a music hall.<sup>25</sup>

The Capitol Hotel was erected by George B. Adkins in 1857. The building became famous as one of the best buildings located in the Southwest, and for a long time it was the largest hotel located between New Orleans and

<sup>22</sup>Patman, Congressman Wright, *History of Post Offices of First Congressional District of Texas*.

<sup>23</sup>Armstrong, J. C., *History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880)*.

<sup>24</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>25</sup>Miss Anna Smith.

San Francisco. The building today is occupied by the Perkins Brothers Company and other stores.<sup>26</sup>

But the ominous rumble of "States Rights" heard a-far in the capitols of Dixie, was also thundering over the peaceful little East Texas village. Soon the rebel yell was to be heard — heard and answered by Marshallites. The Civil War lay ahead.

## Chapter III

### Marshall and The Civil War

Because of its geographical location and its progressive settlement, Marshall played a strategic role in the Civil War activities west of the Mississippi.

Marshall sent five delegates to the State Secession Convention held at Austin in February of 1861 — W. T. Scott, A. Pope, W. B. Ochiltree, M. J. Hall, and Gil McKay. Following recommendation of the convention, Texas seceded from the Union on March 2, of the same year.

On April 19, the Walter P. Lane Rangers left Marshall,<sup>1</sup> carrying a flag presented to them by the ladies of the city.<sup>2</sup>

The 103 Harrison County men in this outfit<sup>3</sup> were soon followed by other companies which were the Marshall Guards under Captain F. S. Bass, the Texas Hunters under Captain T. W. Minton, the Bass Greys under Captain K. M. Van Zandt, the Texas Invincibles under Captain W. B. Hill, the Clough Rangers under Captain Gil McKay, the Hendricks Company under Captain S. B. Hendricks, the Harrison County Lancers under Captain Phil Brown, the Marshall Mechanics under Captain U. S. Allen, the Clough and Hill Avengers under Captain W. L. Pickens, the Cypress Tigers under Captain Buchan, the McKay's Company under Captain H. McKay, and the Webb's Company under Captain S. W. Webb.<sup>4</sup>

In a mass meeting the people requested the Harrison County Court to issue bonds for the establishment of an efficient guard for the people of Harrison County. The court passed the act for \$16,000 in bonds.

On July 31, a meeting was called to appoint four committees for the purpose of collecting clothing and arranging transportation for the soldiers. In the spring of 1862 there had been only forty-nine blankets made and all of the arms had been used. Committees could not supply the necessary food and ammunition, nor could the martial law prevent aid being sent to the enemy.

Most of the Harrison County men fought in the Battles of Fort Donelson and Arkansas Post. Captain Hill of the

<sup>1</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>2</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>3</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>4</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

Texas Invincibles and Colonel Clough, regiment commander, were killed at Fort Donelson.<sup>5</sup>

The Confederates suffered an overwhelming defeat at Arkansas Post on January 23, 1863; their three thousand and five hundred troops were no match for the sixty thousand Union forces.<sup>6</sup> The Yankees captured three companies of Harrison County men and their leaders, Captain Sam J. Richardson, Gil McKay, and Thomas F. Tucker.

The families back home were notified of the death of these men; however, their fears were relieved by a letter from Mr. Harris who told of their capture. Only a few of them ever returned home to Marshall.<sup>7</sup>

While the war raged a-far on Southern battlefields, and while the railroad stretched its magic rails westward, the Government of Texas was having its own difficulties. Edward Clark was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Texas in 1859 along with Samuel Houston as Governor. In March 1861, Clark was sworn in as Governor when Houston would not give allegiance to the Confederacy. On June 8, 1861, Clark called for enlistment of volunteers in the army. The 2,500 United States soldiers in Texas were made to surrender arms and thereafter were given parole. By November 1861, there were fifteen thousand recruits of the Confederate Army from Texas. Clark was logical, a reasoner, and an able clear-headed executive. He was a direct speaker. But in 1863 Pendleton Murrah was elected Governor of Texas, winning over T. J. Chambers by a vote of 17,511 to 12,455. Murrah was a lawyer by profession and believed in state's rights. Sixteen months of his administration was while Texas was in the Confederacy.

During these months one of the most interesting episodes in Marshall's varied and tumultuous history occurred. In the summer of 1861 the city became the capitol of the State of Missouri. Governor Claiborne Jackson and Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds fled their state with important documents of Missouri and brought them to Marshall.<sup>8</sup> The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor had been forced to leave Missouri after the Battle of Carthage<sup>9</sup> as the Southerners were heavily outnumbered by Northern sympathizers. The convention proceeded to oust the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, but Jackson and Reynolds carried on until General Robert E. Lee surrendered.

<sup>5</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>6</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>7</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>8</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>9</sup>Statement of Congressman Wright Patman.

Marshall was chosen to be the capital of Missouri because many wealthy Southern sympathizers from Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri had moved into the town and settled. The house that became the executive office or capitol was located at 108 East Crockett Street and had been vacated by the Supreme Court Judge Asa Wille, who had moved his family to Austin. The house that became the Governor's Mansion at 204 East Crockett Street was the home of Mrs. Mary Key.<sup>10</sup> The executive office or capitol is a one story building. The Governor's Mansion is a two story building surrounded with porches.<sup>11</sup>

Governor Jackson and Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds brought soldiers with them from Missouri. Many of the people of Missouri had already settled in Marshall and were waiting for them when they arrived.<sup>12</sup>

In 1861, Governor Jackson went back to New Madrid, Missouri and declared the "Independence of Missouri." An assembly proceeded to meet at Neosho, Missouri, on October 21, 1861, and declared Missouri a member of the Confederacy.<sup>13</sup> The Confederate Government fully recognized Marshall as the capital of Missouri.<sup>14</sup> In late 1861 Governor Jackson went back to Arkansas where he died that year. He never saw the "little capital of Missouri" again.

When Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds received the news of Jackson's death in 1862, he took the Government over and became the Governor of the State of Missouri. Thus, the City of Marshall, Texas was the capital of the State of Missouri all during the Civil War.<sup>15</sup>

Throughout the war, the population of Marshall showed a steady increase. At the beginning of the war the population of the city was 1,500 white people; there were only a few negroes.<sup>16</sup> By 1861 Marshall had a population of two thousand and was well fortified.<sup>17</sup> Marshall was the only fortified city outside of Galveston, Texas, at this time, and was known as a city of unusual wealth and importance.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>10</sup>Statement of the Marshall Public Library.

<sup>11</sup>Austin Statesman, March 7, 1946.

<sup>12</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>13</sup>Statement of the Marshall Public Library.

<sup>14</sup>Statement of Congressman Wright Patman.

<sup>15</sup>Statement of the Marshall Public Library.

<sup>16</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>17</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>18</sup>Statement of the Marshall Public Library.

Closely associated with Civil War history in Marshall was the wife of Colonel Francis Wilkerson Pickens, Lucy Holcombe, who lived at Marshall, Texas for a long time. Prior to Civil War, Colonel Pickens became Ambassador to Russia from the United States but was called home when the nation was about to go into the Civil War. He was called home for the purpose of keeping the State of South Carolina from seceding from the Union. When he arrived, he found the nation on the eve of a bloody war. He was a wartime Governor of South Carolina, elected in 1860; the term ending in 1862. In the Confederate Army Mrs. Pickens had a legion, called the Holcombe Legion, which was partly financed by her.<sup>19</sup> She presented a large blue silk banner to the regiment, the whole brigade being present. The name "Holcombe" was retained throughout the war.

Lucy Holcombe's portrait was on the Confederate \$1 and \$100 bills. She was the only woman to have a picture on Confederate money.

Another distinguished Marshallite of the Civil War period was General Walter P. Lane, a Civil War and Mexican War hero who came back to Marshall, Texas, from California and entered the merchandising business, where he remained until 1861, when he joined Captain Winston's Company of Harrison County. He later went to Dallas and was mustered into the Third Texas Cavalry. He fought in almost all of the major and minor battles west of the Mississippi River. The last battle he fought, which was of importance, was the battle at Mansfield, Louisiana.

During the war years, Marshall erected a large powder mill, one and one-half miles from the city, where the CCC camp was established in 1933. This mill manufactured and stored powder for the Trans-Mississippi Department. Forty houses were constructed near the plant for the employees to live in.<sup>20</sup>

On the west side of Marshall, only one hundred feet south of the present site of Marshall High School, a hospital was constructed.<sup>21</sup> Many soldiers were cared for during the hectic war years. At least thirty Arkansas and Missouri soldiers died there.

The fortifications at Marshall were never used during the war in a battle. General Dick Taylor disobeyed the orders of General Kirby Smith and intercepted General

<sup>19</sup>Miss Anna Smith.

<sup>20</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>21</sup>Dallas Morning News, February 28, 1937.

Banks of the Union forces, sending him back down the Red River. General Kirby Smith thought Banks was after Shreveport and Taylor thought he was after Marshall. As it turned out, General Taylor was right. If he had not disobeyed orders of General Smith the fortifications at Marshall would have been used.<sup>22</sup>

When news of the Battle of Mansfield reached Marshall, a prayer meeting was called. As the nearby battle raged, Marshallites prayed to GOD to spare the lives of their soldiers. So many of them were participating in that skirmish!

In those days, the pastors rang a bell when, at any time, they wished to call the people to the church. The Negro slaves were allowed to go to the same church before, during, and after the Civil War, until they were able to have houses of worship of their own. They sat in the seats in the back of the church.<sup>23</sup>

The development of the churches during this period offers another interesting view of the city's growth.

The Methodists of the city on March 10, 1860, called a conference and held a meeting to elect a Board of Trustees for the purpose of constructing a church. The Board of Trustees was composed of M. J. Hall, W. P. Hill, Job Taylor, J. H. Johnson, B. Smalley, C. A. Frazier, J. M. Henderson, A. Pope, and Abner A. Cook. They made a contract with Alexander Pope and Billington Smalley. When the brick and foundation were all laid and the four walls nearly up, the west wall suddenly fell to the ground. The Board of Trustees voted to accrue to Alexander Pope \$822.00. The contractors took subscriber's notes in settlement for the work and material secured by deed of trust.<sup>24</sup> The church was constructed by negro slaves, at a wage scale of fifty cents per day per laborer, and was finished in 1861.<sup>25</sup> By the time the church was completed, the Civil War was threatening the county, and the subscriber's notes were never paid. Finally, however, the contractors were paid.<sup>26</sup>

The Civil War accomplished one thing in Marshall, or at least speeded its development—the construction of a railroad. Transportation became so important that more attention was given to it.

<sup>22</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>23</sup>A Brief History of the First Baptist Church of Marshall, Texas, 1845-1928

<sup>24</sup>First Methodist Church, Marshall, Texas, 1845-1945.

<sup>25</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>26</sup>First Methodist Church, Marshall, Texas, 1845-1945.

By 1860 Marshall was connected by stage line with Jefferson, Daingerfield, Mt. Pleasant, Tyler, Clarksville, and Shreveport, with fares ranging from \$2.50 to \$14.50. As families settled the rates were lowered. Freight was carried by ox-cart lines and followed the lines of the coaches to Jefferson and Shreveport. The roads were often impassable.

The railroad came within one mile of Marshall during the Civil War. In 1861 the Southern Pacific needed funds and sold their lines to H. S. Faulkerson of New Orleans. The Directorship consisted almost entirely of men from Marshall.<sup>27</sup>

The Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railway Company was leased on September 11, 1862. The forty-three miles between Shreveport and Marshall could now be travelled far more quickly and with much less danger and discomfort.

General Magruder, whose company was stationed in Marshall during the latter years of the war, had the track removed from Marshall to Swanson's Landing and replaced between Marshall and Shreveport, in order that he might ship out troops with greater speed.<sup>28</sup>

Major William Bradfield ran a line of stagecoaches from Shreveport to Marshall and on to Crockett. There was no telegraph communication. The stagecoaches were the only way to get news for four years. A wagon train arranged between Marshall and Mexico, brought military stores and medicine back after having taken cotton to Mexico. Rev. J. T. Riggs was in charge of it. It consisted of six mule teams, eight or ten yoke of oxen, and a two-wheeled Mexican cart.<sup>29</sup>

Another boost Marshall received during the war years, which substantially increased her importance to East Texas, and which would eventually insure her of a strategic role in her region, came in 1863. In that year, the Confederacy was split in two. Vicksburg and Port Hudson fell into the hands of the Union forces. All communication with the capital of Richmond, Virginia, was destroyed and thus the Confederacy had to select a place for the Trans-Mississippi Region; Marshall, Texas was picked as the strategic place.<sup>30</sup> Soon afterwards the Post Office Department was established with General Hugre as the Postmaster General.

<sup>27</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>28</sup>Texas and Pacific Railway, from Ox-Teams to Eagles.

<sup>29</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>30</sup>Dallas Morning News, February, 28, 1937.

The Treasury Department was established with Dr. James H. Starr as Treasurer and the Ordnance Department with Major Alexander as chief. There were other departments under these such as the Shoe, Hat, Harness, and Saddle, Leather, Ammunition, and commissary Departments. Supplies were stored in the First Methodist Church and in the Odd Fellows Hall during the war.<sup>31</sup>

In 1864 Colonel Sprague and Major Bumby of the Federal Army arrived in Marshall to negotiate for the transfer of the Trans-Mississippi Region. Governor Murrrah of Texas, Allen of Louisiana, Reynolds of Missouri, and Flanagan of Arkansas were present in transferring the Trans-Mississippi Region over to the Federal Army.<sup>32</sup>

The colorful, vivid days of the war-torn Confederacy have faded; to the casual observer no trace of those painful years exists.

But on the court-house square, facing the rising sun, there stands a slim, courageous figure, his rifle slung over his arm. This statue of a Confederate soldier was erected by the Marshallites and stands as a tribute to the days that are no more, to the bravery and self-sacrifice of a nation, now non-existent, and half-forgotten, and to a community, that is today a city.

<sup>31</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>32</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

## Chapter IV

### History Since The Civil War

The war years behind, Marshall was submerged in reconstruction.

In 1864 Colonel Sprague and Major Bumby of the Federal Army arrived in Marshall to negotiate for the transfer of the Trans-Mississippi Region. Governor Murrah of Texas, who was a resident of Marshall, Allen of Louisiana, Reynolds of Missouri, and Flanagan of Arkansas were present. The Trans-Mississippi Region was transferred over to the Federal Army. Marshall got the first taste of reconstruction.<sup>1</sup>

During the period that slavery existed at Marshall some of the slaves sold for \$2,000 but the average price on a full grown and healthy negro was \$350 to \$1,200. It was a problem for the farmers to decide what to do after Emancipation, when the slaves were freed, but would not leave their masters.<sup>2</sup> In 1850 it is estimated that there were 6,000 slaves in Harrison County, the county having largest population of any county in Texas. By 1860 there were 8,784 slaves in the county; more slaves than in any other county in Texas.<sup>3</sup> Ninety per cent of the farmers of Harrison County who owned slaves treated them well.<sup>4</sup> Most of the slaves that were sold ranged in age from nineteen to thirty years. Colonel W. T. Scott was probably the largest land owner in Harrison County with 25,000 acres.

Colonel Wheaten, head of the Illinois Infantry, took possession of Marshall in June 1865, for the Federal Government. The military controlled the civil functions of the government during the reconstruction period, everybody being under the military authorities. A group of fifteen persons was appointed and asked to draft a preamble, which they did before the military came in 1865.<sup>5</sup> The Federal authorities brought two thousand soldiers to Marshall. When they came, there was a cannon set upon the public square, where the monument now stands for the Confederate soldiers who fought in the war. The cannon was fired at six o'clock in the morning and in the evening at six o'clock. People who were arrested, and who had no money to pay the fine, had to go and polish the cannon.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>2</sup> *Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

<sup>3</sup> Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>4</sup> *Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

<sup>5</sup> Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>6</sup> *Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

Vacant houses in Marshall were soon filled with negroes freed from their masters. The Freedman's Bureau established at Marshall did what it could to alleviate the conditions of the negroes in this county. The main object of this organization seems to have been to protect the ignorant negro from the unscrupulous white man.<sup>7</sup> Lieutenant Stillkammer was in charge of the Freedman's Bureau and held court everyday. Whenever a negro came and made a complaint the white person would be fined \$20 to \$50 with no appeal. The girls who went to school did not dare to claim one-half of the sidewalk. Men were insulted and thrown into jail and prison for weeks.<sup>8</sup>

Negroes held a meeting on a creek near Marshall in August 1865, to decide the rights of the newly liberated negroes and their duties under the new order. The main objection of the whites to the negroes seemed to have been 'due to this new enfranchisement.'<sup>9</sup>

Many negroes loafed on the streets of the city after having gained their freedom, due to the fact that scalawags and carpet baggers led them to believe that the government would give them forty acres and a mule.<sup>10</sup>

In the middle of 1866 negro troops replaced the white troops. The negro troops conducted themselves with greater propriety than the whites did.

On the last Monday in January 1868, radical reconstruction agitators held a meeting in Marshall. The theme of this meeting dealt with the idea of universal negro suffrage. An election was held in February of this same year. The election was held in order to decide whether to or not to elect candidates for offices at conventions. The pro's won the election with 1,902 votes to 497 votes. Although there were approximately 3,000 negroes in the city at that time, no disturbance of any kind occurred. It may be said that Federal troops at Marshall were not as domineering as at some other places.

But in spite of some amiable agreements, all was not, by any means, sweetness and light. Trouble flared now and again with alarming swiftness, as it did on the last Monday in the month of December 1868, when Judge Caldwell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and a negro man, named Scipio McKee, attempted to hold

<sup>7</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>8</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>9</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>10</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

a radical meeting in the county court-house in Marshall. It was broken up by a body of citizens. They tried to get into the sheriff's room to hold the meeting, but the sheriff would not let them have the keys to unlock the room. They attempted to hold the meeting in the lobby, but a pistol shot was fired into the air, and that frightened the speakers and others away. The negroes were singing a political hymn when the shot was fired, and that ended their religious zeal. Colonel Wood of New Orleans came to investigate the matter and found Judge Caldwell to blame, accusing him of coming to Marshall in order to arouse passion and to make trouble.

At this time there were three times as many negroes as white people in the county. On record there is no evidence of there being a trial.<sup>11</sup>

The negro controlled the voting in Harrison County from 1869 to 1878.<sup>12</sup> The carpet baggers, when entering office in 1869, as a result of the negro vote, found \$12,000 surplus in the Treasury. When they departed in 1878 there was left behind a \$450,000 debt.<sup>13</sup> During these years of carpet bagger control, the Ku Klux Klan came into existence in the South and found a way to gain control in local affairs.<sup>14</sup> It was organized in Harrison County in 1868 with Theo. P. Hawley, W. W. Heartsill, Clarence Kerby, W. C. Barrett, S. R. Taylor, and T. A. Elgin being the first leaders.<sup>15</sup> It was the first organization of its kind west of the Mississippi River.

During this period, when the negroes had the voting edge in the city, the Bonfoey tragedy occurred.<sup>16</sup> Someone entered Mrs. S. B. Bonfoey's house one night. She was almost killed as the result of a severe beating. In 1866 Governor A. J. Hamilton of Texas ordered for an election to be called and Bonfoey was sheriff of Harrison County. Not one-half of the white people went to give the oath or to take the allegiance. The cause of this was the amnesty rule.<sup>17</sup>

In the election the negroes elected Shack Roberts and David Abney as Senators. John Woodward, Edmund Brown, and Mitch Kindall were elected to the lower house.

<sup>11</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>12</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>13</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>14</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>15</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>16</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>17</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

These negroes were elected by bribery, which is the weapon of a "rule or ruin" party.

But in 1878 the Ku Klux Klan was beginning to function. On election eve of that year, General Walter P. Lane and Major Mienclm gave orders for negroes to remain home, and on the following day no negroes were seen at the polls. And the carpet baggers had gathered their belongings and departed northward also.

Marshall could now draw a deep breath. Reconstruction days were over.

The Citizens Party now gained full control over the city and county. The Citizens Party chose the County Commissioners and the election officers. The party vote increased from 1,500 to 6,000. A special committee, composed of twenty-seven members, was appointed to care for the business interest of the party. All of the scalawags and carpet baggers, who still remained, were ordered to leave the city. Twelve troublesome negroes were asked to leave the county. All left with the exception of two.<sup>18</sup>

This Citizens Party, organized in 1878, was destined to serve the city and county for years to come. Today, in 1947, the Citizens Party is still in control. The Party at the time of its organization was composed entirely of white people, and in 1947, this fact is still true. The only qualification was that the person had to be white. He could vote, no matter what national party he belonged to, Republican or Democratic. Two completely separate Citizens Parties were organized; one a city organization and one a county organization. The Party is not a part of the Democratic Party and is only local. It elects no district or state officers, only city and county officers. This Party is unique as no other county or city has the organization. It does not elect the State Representative as he is elected on the Democratic Party Ticket.

Proof of the Party's popularity is illustrated by the fact that, since its organization, no man or woman, unless a member of the Citizens Party, has held office in this city or county.<sup>19</sup>

One of the incidents which contributed to the general unrest of the period was the murder of Diamond Bessie Moore. This occurred on the night of January 21, 1877, at Jefferson.

<sup>18</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>19</sup>Mr. William Caven.

Abe Rothchild was charged with the murder, and was brought to trial. Many witnesses testified that Rothchild killed the girl, and substantial evidence was given in proof of this.

But Rothchild, who offered no defense, was not convicted. He and a woman, presumably his wife, remained for sometime in Marshall, at the Capitol Hotel.

Another shooting incident occurred in Marshall in the early 1870's, this time involving actors in a stage company, which was presenting a Shakespearean drama in the room above Matthewson Drug Store.

During the performance one of the men in the audience, a Jim Currie, was thrown out of the "theater," presumably for unruly conduct.

Currie, angered at this insult, waited on the street, until the play ended and two of the actors, a Porter and Maurice Barrymore, father of John, Ethel, and Lionel, went into a nearby restaurant to eat.

There Currie killed Porter and badly wounded his partner, Barrymore.

Two versions of the crime are given. One states that Currie came into the restaurant, angered by the recent incident, swearing profanely.

Porter and Barrymore reminded him that ladies were present, but he ignored the warning, and when Porter started to remove his coat, Currie shot both men.

The other version of the affair is that Currie went into the restaurant, and the two actors, seeing him, began laughing and making fun of the man who had misbehaved during their performance, and Currie shot both of them.

But whatever the truth of the matter was, the fact remained that Currie was acquitted of the charges against him.

Murder doesn't appear to have been much of a crime in the 1870's.<sup>20</sup>

Construction during these years had not been at a standstill, however, and as the city emerged from carpet bagger control, the people turned with new enthusiasm to the improvement of their community.

Fire control equipment was one thing the city sorely needed in the 1870's and 1880's, when a large building

<sup>20</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

caught on fire in 1870, the whole city was threatened with destruction.<sup>21</sup> Even in 1885, there were no paid firemen in the city. There were two volunteer stations, Stonewall and Salamander, and they used hand pumps.<sup>22</sup> Marshall in 1947 has four fire stations to cover the entire city. They are the Central, Texas and Pacific, North Side, and South Side fire stations.<sup>23</sup>

In 1912 there was a terrific explosion which razed all of the buildings from Logan and Whaley Company to the Marshall National Bank. It was caused by escaping gas, set off when a cigarette was lighted by Erik P. Littlejohn. No one was killed. Littlejohn, however, was blown across the street. Glass windows were shattered out all around Marshall. It was the most terrific explosion in the history of the city.<sup>24</sup>

At one time during the city's history a single horse street car ran from the depot to the Capitol Hotel. The horse street car turned around at the corner of Lafayette and East Houston Streets. It would then go back to the depot. The old horse had a bell around its neck. Fares were charged for rides.<sup>25</sup>

One of the most exciting events back in 1909 was the arrival of a street car, via the railroad, from Washington, D. C. Tracks had already been laid, and immediately after its arrival, the car began its rounds. It was through the enterprise of Mr. Marvin Turney that Marshall obtained this street car service. Many people called him a fool as they watched the car begin its route. The tracks went from the depot to Capitol Hotel, where the Hotel Marshall now stands. In 1913, Marshall had five street cars on the tracks. It cost five cents each for a ride on the street car. Once when a circus came to town, the street car business took in \$400, thus proving that there were around 8,000 people in the city that day. The street car would usually jump the tracks five or six times each day, especially in front of the court-house, until Mr. Turney hired one of the foremen at the Texas and Pacific Railroad Shops to fix it. The business came to an end in 1925, however, when so many automobiles came out.

The first horseless car that was brought to Marshall was owned by a man named John W. Addis. He also owned

<sup>21</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>22</sup>Mr. E. L. Wells, Jr.

<sup>23</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>24</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>25</sup>Mrs. Frank Resch.

the second one brought into the city. When he rode in it down the city streets in early 1900, the noise it made caused so much commotion that the driver was threatened by many people! Some even advocated that he be shot. But Mr. Addis had enough trouble without the people inflicting any. One day while he was cranking his car, a sudden jolt broke both of his arms. Another day the car jumped back and knocked his son-in-law down against the wall.

The first vehicle to be registered in the County Clerk's office was owned by Addis. Owen Clark was the County Clerk at that time. It was registered on July 20, 1907, the charge being but 50c. Later in the same year, and in 1908, more cars were registered. The car to carry off the honors was a 10 Buick owned by Dr. A. A. Decker, who ran it over all kinds of rough roads. It is claimed he ran the car over 100,000 miles before he traded it in for a new Buick.<sup>26</sup>

Agriculture was flourishing as well as business in the years following Reconstruction, as local records prove.

In 1881, the receipts of cotton, since September 1, 1880, were 9,353 bales; wool, 2,000 pounds; cattle, local, 2,000 head; and a little lumber. Of the cotton, over 6,000 bales were shipped to New Orleans via Shreveport, 150 bales to Galveston, none to Houston, and the balance to St. Louis for eastern mills. The hides went to St. Louis. Three-fourths of the dry goods and twenty per cent of the drugs were bought in New York; ten per cent of dry goods and fifteen per cent of drugs were purchased in Galveston, and sixty per cent of hardware in St. Louis. Trade was mostly retail, although there was some jobbing with Panola County. Seventy-five per cent of the sales were on credit, based on crop mortgages, but there had been more cash business previously.<sup>27</sup>

Improvements in the city and county government were also carried out during these years.

For one thing, a more adequate county court-house was constructed. There has been, in fact, three court-houses erected in Marshall since it became the seat of justice in Harrison County. The first was completed in 1851 when O. T. Boulware was judge. The second court-house was completed in 1889 when A. H. Cooper was judge. It was razed by fire on June 6, 1899, the fire starting at 5:40 in the afternoon.<sup>28</sup> It was apparently caused by sparks from

<sup>26</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>27</sup>Statement of Mr. Isom P. "Bill" Hydrick.

<sup>28</sup>Mr. J. A. "Joe" Riley. Newspaper clipping.

the tinner's fire pot, operated by Ed Hodgins. The sparks had caught the birds' nest, along the eaves of the building, and had rapidly spread over the roof.

The fire department, across the street from the court-house, hurried to the frantic officers, who were vainly trying to put out the leaping flames. But in the flurry, John Cole, driver of the hook and ladder truck, made a sharp turn and disaster descended. The hose reel fell on him and spectators had to rush to his rescue. They lifted it off, unrolled the hose, and set to work. Everyone lent a hand. There were two hydrants where the hose could be connected, but the pressure was so low that the water would not reach the second floor of the court-house. The old Silsby steamer was brought out and its hose was connected at one of the cisterns on the east side of the square, but it was not effective, for it was too late. The frame of the building was soon destroyed and the streams of water were turned on the vaults that held valuable papers and records in the clerk's office. It was several days before the hot vaults could be opened. The papers and records in the vaults were not harmed, however.

Moffat's Furniture Store and Spelling's Livery stable both caught fire from the sparks that came from the fire of the court-house; in fact, sparks were flying all over Marshall. Buckets of water, carried by volunteers, prevented much damage being done to either one of the buildings.<sup>29</sup>

The present court-house was erected in 1901 as H. T. Lyttleton was judge.<sup>30</sup>

The first city charter was given to the City of Marshall, when a bill passed the State House of Representatives, 104 to 0, and the State Senate, 31 to 0. After its approval, the bill became a law on February 12, 1909. Marshall changed from the Mayor-Alderman form of Government to the City Commission form. On December 18, 1913, the voters of the city voted six amendments to the charter. It was successful until a superior form of City Government was founded.

On May 17, 1927, the voters of the City of Marshall voted for twenty-three amendments to the city charter which changed the Commission form of City Government to the City Manager form. Marshall was one of the first

<sup>29</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.  
<sup>30</sup>Mr. J. A. "Joe" Riley. Newspaper clipping.

cities to use the City Manager form of government in the State of Texas.

On April 4, 1939, the voters of the City of Marshall voted for an amendment to be added to the city charter. The amendment had to do with making it where the city could take in any territory outside of the city limits without the consent of the people living in the territory if it did not have a government of its own.<sup>31</sup> The amendment to the city charter giving the city this authority was used when in December 1945 the Victory Drive section was annexed, bringing into the city eighty-eight more families. In 1947 the Glendale Addition was annexed to the city.<sup>32</sup>

At a meeting of Council Chambers of August 9, 1881, a new office — Street Commissioner — was created to build and repair streets. At a meeting on October 4, 1881, the duties of the mayor and the city secretary were made. The Mayor's salary would be \$50 a month and the Aldermen would be paid \$3 for the attending of each meeting as set at the meeting of December 20, 1881. At the meeting on May 9, 1883, the bids on *Marshall Messenger* and *Tri-Weekly* were referred to the Finance Committee. At the meeting of May 15, 1883, the *Marshall Messenger* was accepted as the Marshall newspaper.<sup>33</sup>

The first bank came to Marshall in the year of 1877. It was the Garrett and Key Bank, a private enterprise. Later it was changed to the First National Bank of Marshall. It has been one of the most successful banks in the city.

The Marshall National Bank was first organized by business men of the city on July 25, 1889. The bank has proven to be one of the best in the history of the city.

On November 5, 1913, there was organized the Guaranty State Bank that had a capital investment of \$75,000. Later on it changed to the State National Bank that became important in the City of Marshall as long as it lived.<sup>34</sup>

Many business firms and industrial plants came into existence as the little town expanded.

The Texas and Pacific Shops, which have proved to be a great aid to the City of Marshall, were begun in 1870.

In 1875 a group of men, recognizing Marshall's need of an ice supply, met with M. Israelson. They constructed the ice plant and from it developed the Marshall Ice and

<sup>31</sup>City Charter of Marshall, Texas.

<sup>32</sup>Mrs. Chesly F. Adams. Letter.

<sup>33</sup>Minutes, City of Marshall, Texas.

<sup>34</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

Electric Company. The company was helpful to the people of Marshall for the time it lasted.<sup>35</sup>

On September 2, 1878 a partnership, composed of Joe Weisman and Dan Döpplemayer, started a business located at 100 North Bolivar. Later on it became the Joe Weisman and Company department store. The Joe Weisman and Company department store has become known as one of the most outstanding department stores in East Texas.<sup>36</sup>

In the late 1880's there was a one horse light machine operated where the Marshall Mill and Elevator Company is now located, at the Texas and Pacific tracks. From this machine has developed the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company, a successful business concern.

Sometime in the 1880's telephones came into existence in the City of Marshall, Texas. The first few phones have developed into the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.<sup>37</sup>

The Logan and Whaley Hardware Store, which has proven to be one of the best in East Texas was first organized at Marshall in 1884.<sup>38</sup>

The Fry Hodge Drug Company was established in Marshall in 1884. It has been one of the most outstanding drug stores in East Texas.

The Marshall Compress Company started in 1885 at Marshall under E. L. Wells, Jr., as superintendent. It is a successful business in the city.

One night in June 1892, during the middle of a ball the roof of Capitol Hotel caught on fire and by heroic work it was put out with only damage being to the roof. At that time the Capitol Hotel was under Dr. G. M. Phillips. The building was purchased about twenty-five or thirty years ago by Sam B. Perkins who changed the name to Hotel Marshall and made Perkins Brothers Department store on the lower floor. The upper floor continued to be used as a hotel.

The McPhail Hardware Company was established in the City of Marshall in 1891 to become one of the oldest concerns in East Texas.<sup>39</sup>

The Marshall Pottery Company was begun in 1891 by a

<sup>35</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>36</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 31, 1947.

<sup>37</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>38</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>39</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

Mr. Rocker who in 1904 sold it to Mr. S. H. Ellis. It has been successful since its organization.<sup>40</sup>

The Hub Shoe Store was established at Marshall in the year 1897 by M. L. Weisman. It is well-known throughout East Texas as being an old and successful firm.

The Star Bottling Works opened at Marshall on January 2, 1902. Later on it was changed to the Coca-Cola Bottling Company which has become one of the most important businesses in the city.

In 1903 John Härter, Sr., established the City Laundry Company in Marshall. It has been a successful business.

In 1904 the W. D. Allen Agency which was later on known as Brownrigg Insurance Company was in operation. It has been very successful in Marshall as a business.

In 1905 the Marshall Marble and Granite works were established; it, also, has been a successful business.

The Matthewson-Pelz Jewelry Company was organized in 1907, and is today a successful business in Marshall.

The Windt Jewelry Company was established at Marshall on August 1, 1912. It became one of the important jewelry stores in the city.

On May 24, 1909, Marshall had the honor to be one of the first four cities in the State of Texas and in the United States to have natural gas piped to it. As part of the celebration of the connection of the gas line that night, a gas pipe twenty feet high, that had been connected to the mains and set upon the court-house lawn was set ablaze. The natural gas came from two gas wells at Waskom, Texas and it amazed the people of Marshall, who saw the event, to see a flame go so high into the air. The first manager of the Marshall Gas Company was W. H. Sedberry. A Shreveport firm, Hunter and McCormick, financed the first gas project in Marshall. In 1911 the following made the office force: W. H. Sedberry, W. B. Currey, and Clarence Hall. In 1936 W. B. Currey was manager, E. L. Covin was chief clerk, J. E. Hendry was foreman of construction, W. M. Stephens was industrial engineer, and William Biggio was construction engineer. The company is known as the United Gas.<sup>41</sup>

In 1911, the Marshall Brick and Manufacturing Company was organized with an investment of \$40,000. It later became one of the important industries of the City of Marshall.

<sup>40</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>41</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

In 1911, under the laws of Texas citizens of Marshall, Texas and Plymouth, Indiana, organized the Marshall Manufacturing Company in Marshall. It later became one of the most important industries of the city.<sup>42</sup>

Marshall has made rapid progress in the business world during the last two or three decades. For example the city now has an excellent business center, modern schools and churches, good recreational facilities, and last, but not least, a radio station.

The Darco Corporation was established at Marshall in May 1922. It has become one of the leading industries in the city.

The Palace Cleaners was established at Marshall in 1922. It is one of the leading businesses in the city.

The J. C. Penney Company was established at Marshall in 1922. It is one of the leading firms in the city.<sup>43</sup>

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hendry and son, Percy T., started a grocery business in 1924. It has become one of the leading businesses in the Van Zandt section of the city.<sup>44</sup>

In July 1929, Mr. Frank Banta started the Home Grocery food store. It has become one of the leading businesses in the city.

In 1925 Dr. N. C. Mathewson established the Made Rite Company at Marshall. It has become a well-known firm in Marshall.

In October 1926 Mr. A. W. Dunn organized the A. W. Dunn Transfer Company in Marshall. It became one of the leading firms in the city.

The Texas Milk Products Company was organized in 1928. This business became one of the most influential businesses in the city.

The Harkrider Furniture Company was first opened on February 4, 1930, and is owned by Mr. W. W. Harkrider. It is one of the leading furniture stores in the city.<sup>45</sup>

In early 1947, the Blue Buckle Overall plant was opened in the City of Marshall. It should become one of the leading industries in the city.<sup>46</sup>

On March 12, 1947, Marshall became headquarters for KMHT, a Mutual Broadcasting System station, broadcasting on the frequency of 1450.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>42</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>43</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>44</sup>Mr. W. T. Hendry.

<sup>45</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>46</sup>Marshall Chamber of Commerce.

<sup>47</sup>Marshall News Messenger, March 11, 1947.

Educational development in Marshall had begun with the Marshall University school, as we have recorded elsewhere. But progress in education had not come to a standstill, even during Reconstruction.

In 1873 Wiley College in the City of Marshall, Texas opened its doors for negroes. It has become one of the most outstanding negro schools in the United States.

Bishop College, another negro school of high grade, that has proven to be successful first opened its doors to students in the fall of 1881.<sup>48</sup>

The College of Marshall opened its doors to the young people of East Texas and the surrounding area in the summer of 1917. It became one of the most outstanding Junior colleges in the State of Texas. On January 31, 1944, the Board of Trustees of the College of Marshall voted to change the name of the institution to the East Texas Baptist College and make it a senior college at the same time. The East Texas Baptist College has been an active influence in the lives of the people of Marshall.<sup>49</sup>

Marshall was feeling the need of a city library by 1900. Several enterprising citizens decided to remedy this situation. Mrs. E. Key, Mrs. T. B. Owens, and Professor W. D. Allen met with a group of Marshallites at the old Knights of Pythias lodge building and discussed ways to raise funds for a library. They were successful in organizing the Marshall Public Library. The library was destined to do much toward the creation of a cultural-minded citizenry.<sup>50</sup>

Several churches were formed in the 1870's and 1880's.

In 1874 the Catholic Church was founded in the City of Marshall. It has proven to be a success in the long number of years it has been at Marshall.

The Northside Methodist Church that is now known as the Summit Street Methodist Church was established in Marshall in 1885 or 1886.<sup>51</sup>

The Jewish families that lived in the City of Marshall formed a congregation and organized a church in the year 1887. It has proven to be a successful church in the city.

The First Christian Church of the City of Marshall was first organized in 1888.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>48</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>49</sup>The East Texas Baptist College Bulletin of 1945-1946.

<sup>50</sup>Mrs. W. A. Nunley. Newspaper clipping.

<sup>51</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>52</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

The Church of Christ, Scientists, was organized in 1889. It has been successful in its work in the city.<sup>53</sup>

Several more churches were organized in the last thirty-five years.

In 1915 a small band of people started meeting in the City Hall of Marshall and organized the Church of Christ. It is one of the important churches in the city.<sup>54</sup>

In July 1932, the Nazarene Church was organized in the City of Marshall. It has become one of the leading churches of the city.<sup>55</sup>

In 1937 the Memorial Baptist Church was organized in the City of Marshall.<sup>56</sup>

On November 7, 1943, the Central Baptist Church was organized in the City of Marshall. It has done much in church activities in its short history.<sup>57</sup>

Several newspapers were published in Marshall in the 1870's, but not all were successful. *The Tri-Weekly Herald*, published by Howard Hamments and Eugene Sloan soon went out of business. But there were still two newspapers in Marshall in 1869, and as the field was limited, there was hearty competition.

*The East Texas Bulletin*, an early Marshall endeavor in the newspaper field, published by Hamments and Sloan, went out of business in 1870. *The Marshall Reporter*, published by Mr. Kennedy, remained as the victor.<sup>58</sup>

*The Marshall Messenger*, destined to become one of the best dailies in East Texas, was established as a weekly in 1877 by E. M. Ragland.<sup>59</sup>

On September 2, 1919, Homer M. Price and Bryan Blacklock started the newspaper, *Marshall Morning News*. It was important and influential in the city.<sup>60</sup>

In 1912 the Progressive League, an organization of business men, was organized in the City of Marshall. Mr. Marvin Turney was the president of the organization which continued until the World War One when it suspended.<sup>61</sup>

<sup>53</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, October 26, 1941.

<sup>54</sup>Mrs. G. C. Sikes. *Newspaper clipping*.

<sup>55</sup>Mrs. Elmer Wheeler.

<sup>56</sup>Mr. J. Wesley Smith.

<sup>57</sup>*History of the Central Baptist Church, Marshall, Texas, 1943-1946*.

<sup>58</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, February 9, 1947.

<sup>59</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

<sup>60</sup>*Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present*.

<sup>61</sup>Mr. Marvin Turney.

The Marshall Chamber of Commerce was founded on April 23, 1919. It has become one of the most influential organizations in the City of Marshall.<sup>62</sup>

The Marshall Rotary Club was organized on June 15, 1919. It has been one of the most helpful clubs in the city.<sup>63</sup>

The Marshall Lions Club first organized in 1921 and later disbanded but re-organized on May 12, 1938, and since that time has been actively identified with the progress of the city.<sup>64</sup>

The Marshall Kiwanis Club was first organized in 1923. It has become one of the most influential clubs in Marshall.<sup>65</sup>

The Marshall Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1936. It has become one of the important organizations in the city.<sup>66</sup>

The Marshall Altrusa Club was organized in the city in January 1942. It is one of the leading women clubs in the city.<sup>67</sup>

The Marshall Optimist Club was organized in November 1945. It has become one of the leading clubs in the city.<sup>68</sup>

The City of Marshall had a big struggle on the question of prohibition in 1910. Many of the people of Marshall were against prohibition; some people argued that liquor demoralized. Many who were against it wanted to sell whiskey, for profits were high. Money, to many, was more important than the morality of the town. It was against the law to sell liquor to boys under eighteen, the law was openly disregarded. In 1910, Harrison County was the only county in Texas east of Dallas that had saloons. There were sixteen saloons. Nine-tenths of the business men of the city were for the whiskey crowd and were against prohibition.

In April 1910, a meeting was held in the First Methodist Church composed of one hundred men selected by the pastors of the city. Dr. J. F. Rosborough, Homer M. Price, N. C. Mathewson, W. T. Twyman, W. A. Adair, Harry McGee, and F. H. Prendergast made up the executive committee. A petition was circulated to be signed in Precinct One. The County Commissioner's Court refused, however,

<sup>62</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

<sup>63</sup>Mr. N. D. Goldberg.

<sup>64</sup>Mr. Ernest Smith.

<sup>65</sup>Mr. Arnold Milner.

<sup>66</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, October 26, 1941.

<sup>67</sup>Miss Margaret Bracher.

<sup>68</sup>Mr. Max Lale.

to grant the petition of the prohibitionists, but granted instead the petition of the saloon element. The prohibitionists thought it unfair; the election was hotly contested. Both sides brought speakers into Marshall to aid in the campaign. Marshall business men would not advertise in the newspaper, *The Sentinel*, published by Homer M. Price, since this newspaper had started the county campaign for Prohibition. Parades were held, and great excitement prevailed throughout the city. Some of the stores closed for several days for the important election. On election day even the school was dismissed. When the smoke of battle disappeared it was evident that the Pro's had won by a majority of 157 votes. A few months later the county was voted dry. Thus Marshall, voted liquor out before either the State of Texas or the United States did.

The city, although it has been equipped with an excellent health department for many years, has had its share of epidemics.

There was a yellow fever epidemic in the City of Marshall beginning September 10, 1873 to October 30, 1873. Everybody who was out of town was asked to remain. Seventy people died as a result of this epidemic in less than two months.

In 1900 the City of Marshall had an epidemic of smallpox.

In 1912 there was an epidemic of meningitis in Marshall. No record was kept of the number of deaths and cases. There were many cases and several of them proving to be fatal.

In the latter part of 1918 and the early part of 1919 there was an epidemic of influenza in the City of Marshall. There were between 600 and 700 cases; however only seventy of them proving fatal.<sup>69</sup>

The City of Marshall during these years was rapidly becoming one of the most outstanding, progressive and essential cities in the State of Texas.

<sup>69</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

## Chapter V

### Educational Development of Marshall

The excellent educational facilities afforded by Marshall have proved throughout the years to be one of the chief factors in the city's growth and development.

One of Marshall's earliest educational endeavors was Marshall University, originally known as the Van Zandt University.<sup>1</sup> It was a well known school in its day; indeed, Marshall at the time was termed the "Athens of Texas." The president of the last Board of Directors of the school was T. P. Young with C. W. Feilds, secretary, and the members of the board were Julian Pitts, Joe Andrews, W. T. Twyman, T. L. Whaley, Y. D. Harrison, R. P. Littlejohn, J. T. Rosborough, and J. T. Carter.

It was in the year 1842 that Sam Houston first gave Marshall University the authority to prescribe courses, confer degrees, and receive donations. On March 23, of the following year, Peter Whetstone donated a ten-acre plot to the school. Whetstone, able neither to read nor write, made a mark on the deed after Isaac Van Zandt signed for him.<sup>2</sup> If not used for educational purposes the land was to revert back to Whetstone or his heirs.<sup>3</sup>

Success seemed assured after this first donation. Many land grants were later made to the University.

The first building was a log house, 20 by 40 feet.<sup>4</sup> In December 1849, an addition was made to this original building. To the female department an addition of 20 by 60 feet was made and to the male department an addition of 30 by 60 feet.<sup>5</sup>

The school's first President was Virgil M. DuBose. In 1849 he was succeeded by James M. Morphis, who had formerly served as principal of the Male Department. Heading the Female Department at the same time was Rev. E. J. Dickey, who, in 1850, was succeeded by Thomas Wilson.<sup>6</sup> W. A. Tarleton was added as Professor of Foreign Languages.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>2</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>3</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>4</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>5</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>6</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>7</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

The first spring session was organized in 1850, and before long more adequate buildings became necessary. On May 1, 1851, Marshall University signed a contract with George B. Adkins to erect a new building. It was to be a two-story brick affair, fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet long. Erected in due time, it cost approximately \$10,000.

But in spite of its excellent service to the community and its widespread popularity, Marshall University was a university only in name. The school was a pioneer institution, and over which Marshall can be justly proud today.<sup>8</sup> Its successful organization and long continued service illustrates the early interest taken by Marshallites in the progress of educational opportunity and culture in their community.

Many prominent citizens attended the school. Both Dr. Oscar H. Cooper, State Public School Superintendent, and United States Senator from Texas Charles A. Culbertson graduated from the University.<sup>9</sup>

It was not until March 23, 1910, exactly sixty-seven years after Whetstone's original land grant, that Marshall University closed its doors. All property of the school inside the city limits was turned over to the public school trustees.<sup>10</sup>

The Marshall Masonic Female Institute was established at Marshall, Texas in 1843 by the Marshall Masonic Lodge 22.<sup>11</sup> The first president of the school was Dr. T. B. Wilson, who taught 112 girls. He taught this large girl's school for many years. After him Major Blanch and then Rev. C. B. Stuart presided.<sup>12</sup> In January 1850 the Marshall Masonic Female Institute erected a two-story brick building that was not razed until 1910.<sup>13</sup> It was located where the Church of Christ, Scientist, and the late Dr. Rogers Coke resided, at the corner of North Franklin and West Burleson Streets.<sup>14</sup>

The Marshall Masonic Female Institute was the only southern school that women might attend many years.<sup>15</sup> The school taught the young women of East Texas for

<sup>8</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>9</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>10</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>11</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>12</sup>Mrs. Chesly F. Adams. Letter.

<sup>13</sup>A Brief History of the First Baptist Church of Marshall, Texas,

<sup>14</sup>Mr. J. W. Cyphers.

<sup>15</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

1845-1928.

fifty years, becoming one of the most popular schools in East Texas.<sup>16</sup>

The Old Marvin Chapel, opening its doors in 1878, was a school for both boys and girls. It was named after Bishop Enoch M. Marvin, who was once pastor of the First Methodist Church in Marshall. The school was located near the Texas and Pacific Railroad yards. The building was heated by wood, which had to be kept inside for the sake of dryness. Water came from the school well and was kept by the teachers' desks.

The entire faculty consisted of three teachers, who taught the grades one through nine. The curriculum consisted of arithmetic, geography, history, and spelling. Two examinations were given each year. There were ten questions on each examination, and the paper had to be completed within thirty-nine minutes.

The school term lasted eight months. The first six months were free, but tuition was charged for the remaining two months. Those who were under eight years of age paid one dollar per month; those over sixteen years of age paid \$2.50 per month.

Marvin Chapel remained for several years, but was finally forced to close because of insufficient funds.<sup>17</sup>

In the 1890's another school was organized in Marshall, this time destined to endure. It was the Marshall High School. No separate buildings were erected at the time, however; the students met classes in the Marshall Masonic Female Institute. In 1900 the first class graduated from Marshall High School.<sup>18</sup>

Then, in 1902, a high school building was erected in East Marshall, but the people in that section of town managed to have the board change plans and organize an elementary school instead.<sup>19</sup>

After this failure, the school board decided to carry out the requirements stated in Whetstone's land grant, and erect a high school building on his ten acre plot. The old Marshall University building on this plot was now being used by the West End Elementary School. Thus the High School was erected on the same plot with the elementary school in the year 1912.<sup>20</sup> This building served the needs

<sup>16</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>17</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>18</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>19</sup>Mr. J. W. Cyphers.

<sup>20</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

of Marshall's youth until, in 1924, the building was razed and the present Marshall Junior High School building was erected. This was used as the High School until 1939, when the present Marshall Senior High School building was erected.<sup>21</sup>

During the organization and erection of the high school — indeed, in the years preceding it — several elementary schools were founded.

The first elementary school to be constructed in Marshall was the North Side School in 1887. The East End School was organized in 1902. The West End Elementary school used the Marshall University building, deeded to the Public Schools in 1910. Mr. J. W. Cyphers was president when it was ordered to be deeded to the Public Schools in 1910.<sup>22</sup> The old Marshall University building was finally razed in the early 1930's, and the present West End School was completed in 1939.<sup>23</sup>

The people who lived close to Van Zandt hill, when the College of Marshall was located, passed around and signed a petition which brought enough demand for the Van Zandt Elementary School to be constructed for them as there were enough families living in the section. The building was constructed in 1916. The South Marshall Elementary School was constructed after the same pattern in the same year of 1916.<sup>24</sup>

In the city's struggle for a good public school system, one of the main problems was securing adequate funds. The townspeople, although they wanted their children properly educated, did not want to pay the bill.

In 1886, Y. D. Harrison and W. L. Lemon made a petition asking for an additional tax for public school purposes and presented it to the city authorities, but it was defeated. A "Children's Fund" was used in renting buildings in which classes were held, until proper buildings could be built.<sup>25</sup> In 1887, Y. D. Harrison was appointed County School Superintendent of Harrison County by the Commissioners Court composed of W. T. S. Keller, County Judge, president; J. D. Rudd, W. T. Ware, S. H. Green, and T. S. Buchanan, the county commissioners.<sup>26</sup> A few weeks later the City School Board appointed Y. D. Harrison

<sup>21</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

<sup>22</sup>Mr. J. W. Cyphers.

<sup>23</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

<sup>24</sup>Mr. J. W. Cyphers.

<sup>25</sup>*Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present*.

<sup>26</sup>*Harrison County, Texas, Commissioners Court Records*, p. 261.

City School Superintendent. Under Harrison's leadership the county was divided into districts, and a uniform system of textbooks was introduced. The superintendent recommended co-education for the county as well. These matters completed, Harrison turned his attention toward the all-important matter of taxes. Another petition was circulated, this time requesting an additional tax to support the school during a full nine month term. At this time the public school fund paid for only four and one-half months; the parents paid for the remainder of the term. But the measure again met defeat. A few years later, however, an election was held upon the same issue, and this time the city voted for the additional tax. After this victory, the School Board began constructing public school buildings. But this was not the only achievement made possible by higher taxes — the city now decided to approve of co-education. After the boys and girls had been placed in the same schools, the board not only found that this system saved much money in the employment of teachers, but also found that the children studied much harder and behaved much better when together than when apart.<sup>27</sup>

The City of Marshall has had and still does have very good, capable, and dependable school administrators. The administrators of the schools in 1947 are Mr. Emmett Cyphers at North Side or Robert E. Lee school, Mrs. Bella Wyatt at East End or Sam Houston, Mrs. Margaret Huffman at South Marshall, Miss Norma Forsythe at West End or Stephen F. Austin, Miss Hilda Berglund at Van Zandt, Miss Emma Mae Brotze at Marshall Junior High, and Mr. W. T. Puryear at Marshall Senior High School. The City Public School Superintendent is Mr. E. N. Dennard.<sup>28</sup>

Another educational landmark in Marshall's educational development was the foundation of the College of Marshall in 1914. There is an interesting story behind its organization.

The First Methodist Church of the city was busy raising funds to aid Southern Methodist University in 1912, and during their campaign, gave a banquet at the First Methodist Church. Dr. W. T. Tardy of the First Baptist Church was the main speaker, and, during the course of his speech, asked the Methodists why they would not establish a school in Marshall.

The answer was prompt.

<sup>27</sup>*Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present*.

<sup>28</sup>Mr. J. W. Cyphers.

"We will gladly support a school if you will undertake it." Marvin Turney offered to give the first thousand dollars to the school,<sup>29</sup> and in 1914, when Dr. Tardy appointed the Board of Trustees, the College of Marshall was duly chartered. The men who composed the first board were E. L. Wells, Jr., M. P. McGee, Marvin Turney, E. Key, and Dr. Tardy.

The board went to work immediately and bought one hundred acres of land from Colonel K. M. Van Zandt. It cost \$25,000.<sup>30</sup> Fifty acres of this land was cut up into city lots and sold for \$60,000, the remainder being valued at \$20,000. A local campaign secured \$45,000 in subscriptions. The Baptist General Convention of Texas appropriated \$15,000 for furnishings and \$25,000 for dormitories on the condition that \$25,000 should be raised locally. This quota was met by the townspeople, and plans for construction were soon underway.<sup>31</sup>

Dr. W. T. Tardy marked the location where he wished the cornerstone to be laid, and laid out his plans, marking the ground with broken sticks.<sup>32</sup>

The Administration Building was erected, where the Van Zandt home had originally stood, for a total cost of \$80,000.<sup>33</sup>

The doors of the College of Marshall first opened to the youth of East Texas in the summer of 1917. Dr. Thurman C. Gardner had served as president while the first building was under construction, but was succeeded by Dr. H. E. Watters when the buildings were completed. Dr. Watters chose the first faculty, but resigned after less than two years service with the institution to become the President of Union University.

The next president of the school was Dr. J. S. Humphreys, who served until April 1921, when Dr. Marion E. Hudson became president and served until June 1924. When Dr. Hudson resigned Dean J. Wesley Smith became Acting President and served until J. B. Oliver became president in April 1925. Dr. Oliver resigned in June 1926, and thus Dean Smith became Acting President for the second time. He served for two years, until in 1928, when Dr. Frank Shelby Groner was elected president. He served until May 1942, when he resigned and was made President

<sup>29</sup>*Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.*

<sup>30</sup>*The East Texas Baptist College Bulletin of 1945-1946.*

<sup>31</sup>*Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.*

<sup>32</sup>Mr. E. L. Wells, Jr.

<sup>33</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

Emeritus for life. Dr. Groner died on November 8, 1943. On May 18, 1942, the Rev. Harvey Daniel Bruce was elected as president and assumed duties on July 1, 1942, when the college started its jubilee year. On January 31, 1944, the Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the institution from College of Marshall to the East Texas Baptist College, and from a junior college to a senior college. It was re-organized into a senior college in September 1944. It confers Bachelor of Art, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Music Degrees. At the end of the institution's first year, May 1945, degrees were conferred on a class of eight graduates.<sup>34</sup>

Several additions have been made to the original building, and more are anticipated in the near future. In 1935 the St. Joseph's Industrial Home for Boys and the forty-three acres adjoining it, were purchased, to be used as a boys dormitory.<sup>35</sup> In 1940 the boys Frank Davis Hall was completely remodeled and the girls Laura Virginia Groner Hall was constructed at a cost of \$25,000.<sup>36</sup>

A new girls' dormitory, holding 112, and the Scarborough Memorial Chapel, with a seating capacity of 859, will be completed soon, together with a modern football stadium.

Future plans include the construction of a modern dining hall, with ultra-modern equipment, which will hold several hundred people. There will be a new boys dormitory and a two-story building for science-library hall under construction in the future. By 1956 the building program is expected to be completed.

The college has grown rapidly and has become one of the most outstanding schools in the Southwest. The college has maintained an excellent faculty throughout the years. In 1920 a faculty and a half was required, as there was an academy. This dual faculty was maintained until 1937, when it was abolished. There were sixty to seventy high school students in the four year academy that existed until 1930. There were one hundred and twenty students making a total of one hundred and ninety students in 1920. There were twelve or fourteen members in both faculties in 1920; in 1947, there are thirty on the faculty. This growth in the faculty is accounted for by a corresponding growth in the student body. In 1930 there were two hundred and fifty to three hundred students. In 1935 there were four hundred

<sup>34</sup>*The East Texas Baptist College Bulletin of 1945-1946.*

<sup>35</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

<sup>36</sup>*The East Texas Baptist College Bulletin of 1945-1946.*

students. In the spring semester of 1947 there are six hundred and twenty-four students. There are many good organizations in the school that offer splendid opportunities to the students in various fields, and help them to develop themselves into leaders in all phases of life.<sup>37</sup>

The oldest high grade school for negroes west of the Mississippi River is located in Marshall.<sup>38</sup> Wiley College first opened its doors to students in 1873. It was founded by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was chartered in 1882. The first colored man to preside over Wiley College was Bishop I. S. Scott. The presidents before him were F. C. Moore, W. H. Davis, N. D. Clifford, Dr. George Whittaker, and Dr. P. A. Poole. Dr. M. W. Dogan succeeded Bishop Scott and was with the institution for fifty years or more. Dr. E. C. McLeod succeeded Dr. Dogan and is president in 1947.<sup>39</sup> The school is recognized by the Texas State Board of Examiners as a first class school.<sup>40</sup> The school is rated Class A by the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities and has membership in the Association of American Colleges, University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and kindred organizations. Up till 1922 Wiley College also carried on work with grades below college level, but since then has carried on work only with college students.<sup>41</sup> Regular courses are offered, as well as normal, and industrial courses.<sup>42</sup> Up till 1936 Wiley College had one, if not the only college Carnegie Library located west of the Mississippi River. Twelve thousand dollars was spent in 1935 in refurnishing the library. In 1936, Wiley College had fourteen buildings with a total value of \$350,000. Its average attendance is approximately 500. The larger part of the students who come to Wiley College come from the western and eastern states.<sup>43</sup> The college has sent out many trained preachers and teachers for the negroes of today.<sup>44</sup> The twelve hundred graduates, up till 1936, were located in most of the states of the nation.

Bishop College, another negro school of high grade, located at Marshall, first opened its doors to students in the fall of 1881. It was chartered in 1885.<sup>45</sup> Founded by

<sup>37</sup>Mr. J. Wesley Smith.

<sup>38</sup>Marshall News Messenger, October 26, 1941.

<sup>39</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>40</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>41</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>42</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>43</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>44</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>45</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

Rev. S. W. Mortson and the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the school was named for Nathan Bishop, a lawyer of New York, who was at one time corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York City, the society that owns the school. He is remembered as the schools' benefactor.<sup>46</sup> He gave the initial gift of twenty thousand dollars to the college, but he did not live to see his dream of a college for negroes west of the Mississippi River come true.

To begin with, the college had but one building and a faculty of four. But by 1885, when it was incorporated, it had four buildings. The first officers of the college were S. W. Culver, treasurer, and his wife, the matron.<sup>47</sup>

The presidents of the school have been Rev. S. W. Culver, Rev. N. Wolverton, Rev. A. Loughridge, Rev. A. B. Chaffe, C. H. Maxson, Rev. D. C. Gilmore, and Joseph J. Rhoads. Joseph J. Rhoads is president in 1947 and has been since 1929.<sup>48</sup>

By 1936, Bishop College had twelve buildings, one of them a three-story girls' dormitory, which was donated to the school by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and is inscribed with his name.<sup>49</sup> The purpose of the school is to train worthy and qualified teachers and preachers of the Negro race and to develop intelligent Christian leaders of the Negro people. It teaches normal and industrial courses.<sup>50</sup> The college has discontinued the grammar school and high school departments that it had up till 1923-1924. The schools' enrollment has been exceeded only three times in the history of the school by other negro schools. This places the institution as one of the outstanding colleges in the Southwest.

The Board of Trustees of Bishop College in April 1930, voted unanimously to have Bishop College made of professional schools of Education, Theology, Music, Business Administration, and Finance.<sup>51</sup> Most of the students of Bishop College come from the eastern and western states.<sup>52</sup>

Before 1894 there were a few negro elementary schools in Marshall but they were not organized. The community system was used; the County Judge acted as Superintendent.

<sup>46</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>47</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>48</sup>Statement of Bishop College.

<sup>49</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>50</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>51</sup>Statement of Bishop College.

<sup>52</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

The term lasted but three or four months. But in 1894 the negro elementary schools were organized and centralized. In that same year, Central High was organized. H. B. Pemberton called the citizens together to better the negro schools. The land that the city constructed the school on was given by negro citizens.

In 1906 manual training for boys and home economics for girls were established. The boys, attending the manual training school, razed a church on the ground, and, with the lumber, erected a building for the art classes.

In 1916 a new large building was erected.<sup>53</sup> The negroes have been given ample attention to education as they have three elementary schools called Central, Dunbar, and Park Avenue. There are two high schools called Central and Pemberton High Schools.<sup>54</sup>

The educational development in Marshall, as sketched in this chapter, has helped to make the city one of the most progressive and influential in East Texas.

## Chapter VI

### The Economic and Industrial Development of Marshall

A study of the economic and industrial development of Marshall offers another interesting view of the city's growth since 1842.

Stores came into existence as the population grew. The first store was owned and managed by Mr. Edmund Key. It was a dry goods store<sup>1</sup> located where the post office now stands.<sup>2</sup> Mr. G. Gregg, a little later, opened a dry goods store where the Red and White Market is now located. Mr. Long owned the only furniture store in Marshall before the Civil War.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Charles Deckert started a shoe shop in 1845 at the corner of West Houston and South Wellington Streets. Mr. George Satter came to Marshall in 1852 and began working for Mr. Deckert, and, in 1865, Mr. Satter bought the business from Mr. Deckert when the latter went to Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Satter constructed a new building on the same site in 1882, and operated a shoe shop there until his death in 1918. Mr. Joe Black bought the shoe shop about 1920. In June 1947, Mr. Black moved from the building where the shoe shop had been located for more than one hundred years.<sup>4</sup>

The first candy shop was owned by the Dopplemeyer brothers.<sup>5</sup> Mr. Longinetti was one of the first persons to have a saloon at Marshall.<sup>6</sup> The first undertaking shop was owned by George Rains. There was no grocery store at Marshall before the Civil War and all groceries were shipped from New Orleans, Louisiana. All of the stores named above were at Marshall before the Civil War.<sup>7</sup>

The buildings that are occupied today by the Perkins Brothers to the Hotel Marshall were once the largest and best buildings in the Southwest. They were known as the Capitol Hotel. This hotel was the largest between New Orleans and San Francisco. It was constructed in 1857 by Judge George B. Adkins. The hotel was built by slave labor, the slaves both making and burning the brick. The

<sup>1</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>2</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>3</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>4</sup>Mrs. Frank Resch.

<sup>5</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>6</sup>Mrs. Frank Resch.

<sup>7</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>53</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>54</sup>Mr. J. W. Cyphers.

walls were constructed by negro slaves also, two of whom — Dick Lane and Green Hill — were expert bricklayers. Adkins operated and owned the hotel, and the stage coach passengers that stopped were entertained by him. The building was purchased about twenty-five or thirty years ago by Sam B. Perkins who changed the name to Hotel Marshall and made the Perkins Brothers Department store on the lower floor. The upper floor has continued to be used as a hotel.<sup>8</sup>

On September 2, 1878, a partnership, composed of Joe Weisman and Dan Dopplemayer, began a dry good's store located at 100 North Bolivar. This partnership endured for seventeen years, and during that time the business was moved to 109 through 113 East Houston. It became, in time, the Joe Weisman and Company. In December 1898, the present building, located at 211 North Washington, was completed and occupied. It was at that time that Mr. Joe Hirsch went into the business and was associated with Weisman until the latter's death in 1918. For forty-nine years Mr. Hirsch has managed the business and in 1947 is still continuing to do so. Joe Weisman and Company today is one of the most outstanding department stores in East Texas.<sup>9</sup>

In the late 1880's a one horse light machine was operated in Marshall, near the Texas and Pacific Railroad tracks. There were six residents with lights under the regime of the one-horse shay. More houses began to have lights but the only time the lights were on was 7 P. M. till midnight. Wednesday was designated the ironing day by the company so the wives could use irons. The electric fans could be run only in the day time. The boilers of the power plant were fired by shavings from the nearby saw mills, since they were easy to obtain. From this one-horse affair came the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company, which in 1936 served an area of about thirty thousand square miles and operated seventeen hundred and ninety-six miles of transmission lines; supplied electric service to one hundred and forty-six communities in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas and served forty-five thousand domestic customers and thirteen thousand commercial enterprises and industries. The company has nineteen plants and sells ice in twenty-five towns. The company is headed at Marshall by Knox Lee.

Sometime in the 1880's telephones came to the city, reaching it before electric lighting did. At first there

<sup>8</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>9</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 31, 1947.

were ninety-eight to one hundred and ten telephones in Marshall. Shreveport was the farthest a person could call on a telephone when they first arrived. Some of the first telephones in Marshall and their numbers were the following: 1, Sears Drug Store; 2, Eads Drug Store; 3, Dr. O. M. Heartsill; 4, Rosborough; 5, Bath; 6, Lothrop; 7, The First National Bank; 8, McPhail Hardware Company; and 9, Pitts Mill and Elevator Company. But progress brought changes in the telephone system as in all else. In 1936 Marshall was one of the smallest towns in the Southwest using the fully automatic dial telephone.<sup>10</sup> In 1947 there are approximately five thousand telephones in the City of Marshall.<sup>11</sup>

The Logan and Whaley Hardware store was first established in Marshall by L. R. Logan in 1884. The store started in a one-story twenty foot building on East Austin Street and is now in a two-story building on the same street. It is ranked as one of the largest hardware concerns in East Texas. Paul G. Whaley acquired interest in the partnership and made an expansion of twenty feet. In 1890 E. C. and Tom L. Whaley, brothers of Patl, were admitted as members. It was incorporated during that year. In 1907 a two-story building was erected on the corner of East Austin and North Bolivar Streets. L. R. Logan died in 1919. In 1923, Paul L., son of Tom L., was admitted as a member. E. C. Whaley died in March 1930.

The Fry-Hodge Drug Company was established at Marshall in 1884. It was first known as the G. M. Phillips Drug as Dr. G. M. Phillips owned and operated it. In 1884 he sold it to Major E. J. Fry and it became known as the E. J. Fry Drug. Fry operated it until 1900, when, in December 1900, the company was incorporated with E. S. Fry as President; Will Hodge as Vice-President; and E. J. Fry, Jr. as Secretary and Treasurer. Later on R. L. Sacra purchased an interest formerly owned by A. J. Blake. Sacra's interest was purchased from him in 1930 by L. H. Irvine, who became president of the company in 1936. He had come into the company in 1919. Today Fry-Hodge Drug has one of the largest and most complete stocks of drugs and sundries in East Texas.

The Marshall Compress Company was established in 1885 by E. L. Wells, Jr., who became superintendent. Today Wells can remember when he had to work forty-eight hours without rest. There can be stored five thousand bales in

<sup>10</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>11</sup>Mr. E. L. Wells, Jr.

the warehouses, and anywhere between thirty thousand and fifty-five thousand bales are handled each year. Cameron McElroy, Jr. is owner of Marshall Compress Company.

The McPhail Hardware Company is one of the oldest concerns in East Texas. It was established in Marshall by M. McPhail, a former jeweler, in 1891. It carried a general hardware line and paints, as it does today.

The first pottery company at Marshall was established in 1891, by a Mr. Rocker. Mr. S. H. Ellis and his two sons, J. H. and S. N. Ellis, took it over in 1904.<sup>12</sup> The Marshall Pottery Company manufactures churns, flower pots, stone jars, and other things, by use of machinery. Clay and cement are the raw materials used.<sup>13</sup> In 1936 it employed thirteen workers.

The first exclusive shoe store in East Texas was established at Marshall. It is the Hub Shoe Store, today owned and operated by L. W. Kariel. The business was established in 1897 by M. L. Weisman, who operated it until February 1924, when he sold it to L. W. Kariel and H. W. Pierpoint. In January 1926, the store was moved to its present location at 111-A East Austin. Kariel bought Pierpoint's interest in August 1928.

The Star Bottling Works was opened in Marshall on January 2, 1902. It was bought by A. E. Grimes, who moved to Marshall from Jacksonville where he had been in the bottling business with his brother. The company was changed to the Coca-Cola Bottling Company in 1908. In 1920 the size of the building was increased and new equipment was installed. In 1936 there was still more new equipment installed.

The Marshall Cotton Oil Company was founded in 1903. It was known at first as Marshall Oil Company and was later changed to Manire Oil Company. In 1914 the name was again changed—this time to the company's present name. P. H. Manire is owner of Marshall Cotton Oil Company today.

In 1903 John Harter, Sr., founded the City Laundry Company, now located on the corner of East Burleson and North Lafayette Streets. The original frame building was twenty-six feet by sixty feet. The company was moved into the present building in 1929, when it was sixty feet by ninety feet, and, in 1931, additional construction gave much needed space. The building today, which is brick, is

<sup>12</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>13</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

ninety-five feet by one hundred and ten feet. The cleaning process of clothes has been much improved in forty-four years of the company's history. Today the laundry has its own water supply and softening plant, which has a capacity of fifty gallons per minute.

In 1904 the W. D. Allen Agency, which later became the Brownrigg Insurance Company, was founded. In 1922 J. B. Stephens and John Brownrigg purchased the agency and were associated until 1924. John Brownrigg remained the sole owner until his death in 1946. John Brownrigg was connected with the Texas and Pacific Railroad from 1890 to 1922, his offices were moved from Marshall. He went into the insurance business.

George M. McDaniel established the Marshall Marble and Granite Works in 1905. It was first established on South Washington along the M. E. and T. Railway tracks. He moved the shop to its present location at 106 West Houston in August 1908. It was remodeled in 1923, after a gasoline fire next door. At first all of the work was done by hand but in 1923 modern machinery was installed. There is an air-compressor, operating pneumatic tools, and a sand-blast for carving work.

The Matthewson-Pelz Jewelry Company was organized at Marshall in 1907. H. E. Pelz was associated with N. C. and J. J. Matthewson. After J. J. Matthewson died, N. C. Matthewson and H. E. Pelz became associated. H. E. Pelz purchased the interest of N. C. Matthewson. The business is located at 101 West Austin Street.

The Marshall Mill and Elevator Company was founded in 1909 by Frank Davis. It burned on the night of June 11, 1918. It is one of the most modern mills and elevator in East Texas, costing approximately one hundred thousand dollars to reconstruct. It is erected with re-enforced steel and concrete and fireproof. The building, including the basement, is eight stories. The storage capacity is one hundred thousand bushels of bulk grain. There are five large tanks, each holding twenty thousand bushels. There are twelve bins and each one will hold two thousand bushels. There are three warehouses with floor space of fifty thousand square feet. The trackage will accommodate twenty-five cars of grain and hay, each car holding sixty thousand pounds. Feed is purchased on terminal markets in far distant places. Quite often there are as many as twenty-five cars of hay and grain on the track in one day. On the

average there are at least twenty-two cars on the track per day.<sup>14</sup>

In 1911, the Marshall Brick and Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital investment of \$40,000. On the average in 1918 eight million bricks were manufactured each year;<sup>15</sup> in 1947 fifteen million bricks are manufactured annually. The raw materials used, sand and clay, are taken from Harrison County. There are four clay pits, near the city. At the plant, there are twelve kilns, each holding four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand bricks. The bricks are delivered within a one hundred and twenty-five mile radius of Marshall.

The company is planning to modernize its buildings and equipment as soon as possible, perhaps in 1947 or 1948.<sup>16</sup>

In 1911, under the laws of Texas, citizens of Marshall, Texas and Plymouth, Indiana organized the Marshall Manufacturing Company at Marshall. It is a basket factory situated in the southeastern part of the city. It was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and selling all kinds of baskets, fruit and produce packages, and other wooden articles. In 1918, when there was a shortage of bushel baskets in Georgia, and the peach crop was ruined, the War Industry Board called for thirty-eight carloads of baskets from the Marshall Manufacturing Company. The workers had to work day and night in order to make and ship the baskets. The bushel shipping basket is the principal package manufactured. The raw materials used are timber and hardware. On the average three hundred carloads of timber are used annually. The hardware consists of wire and nails from the northern mills. Most of the work is done by machinery. In the busy part of the season one hundred and twenty-five workers are employed but the average through the year is seventy-five. W. L. Pitts is president of the Marshall Manufacturing Company at present.<sup>17</sup>

The Windt Jewelry Company located at 105 East Austin Street was established on August 1, 1912 by H. T. Windt and Mrs. Kate Dwyer, who formed the Windt-Dwyer Jewelry Company. Mr. Windt bought the rest of the interest in the company in 1921. It is still in operation under Mrs. H. T. Windt.

<sup>14</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>15</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>16</sup>Mr. Charles Lake.

<sup>17</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

The Darco Corporation will begin its twenty-fifth year of progress in Marshall in 1947. It was constructed at Marshall at a cost of \$900,000 under the supervision of R. M. Williams, superintendent, who came to Marshall in September 1921. By 1922 it had begun operations. Today it is one of Marshall's major industries, and is one of the largest plants of its kind in the world. The mines are located at least twelve miles south of Marshall, where lignite can be obtained. It is used in various refining processes. In 1936, it employed one hundred and twenty workers with a monthly payroll of \$8,200, the company spending \$8,000 more with local merchants for supplies at the plant. It is located on the Longview Highway one mile west of Marshall. The headquarters, however, are located in New York City.

The J. C. Penney Company came to Marshall in 1922. It has been enlarged several times since its organization. It is located at 305 North Washington.

The Palace Cleaners was established at Marshall in 1922 by A. L. Elliott and B. F. Badgett. The cleaners business began using a hand operated machine, and open tubs of gasoline. Two years later a washer, wringer, and clarification system was added. It eliminated the huge wastage of gasoline. In 1927 Badgett and Elliott constructed their own building and installed the very latest equipment. In 1935 a storage department was added, where out-of-season clothing can be kept. The cleaners also added the soap cleaning system which is a dry cleaning process, known as Sanoclean.<sup>18</sup>

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hendry and son, Percy T., started a grocery business on East Avenue in 1924. It soon developed to such an extent that more space was a necessity, so, in 1932 the present building was erected on the corner of East Avenue and North Grove Street. During these years they have served the students of the College of Marshall, and now East Texas Baptist College. In August 1946, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hendry sold half the interest in the grocery to another son, R. H. "Pete" Hendry. Mr. P. T. and R. H. Hendry own the store today. It is a well established business and gets much trade from the neighborhood and a great deal from the college students.<sup>19</sup>

In 1925, Dr. N. C. Matthewson established the Made Rite Company. At that time, the force consisted of one

<sup>18</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>19</sup>Mr. W. T. Hendry.

bottler, one bottle washer, and two route men. In 1925, the Made Rite Company became the fifth bottling company in the United States to begin bottling the drink of Dr. Pepper, that had begun selling in 1886. In 1936, the Dr. Pepper drink was the second largest selling beverage in the United States. The building, where the company is located today, was erected in 1926, adjoining the central fire station. It is located at 108 West Houston Street. In 1934, all of the original equipment was destroyed and a whole new plant was installed, along with a huge building, erected behind the original Made Rite building. In 1936, Miss Natalie Williams and Jack Mann were the operators of the business. There were two large plants, one in Marshall and one in Henderson, with the headquarters in Marshall. In 1947, the same arrangement is in operation. Today the company distributes drinks over a wide area of East Texas and western Louisiana.

The A. W. Dunn Transfer Company was established in October 1926, having only one Model T Ford truck at the time. Dunn had offices in Shreveport, Longview, Kilgore, Henderson, Gladewater, and Marshall. He had permits to operate in the ten following states which were Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. At one time it was known as Marshall Transfer Company running from Tyler to Shreveport. In July 1935 the firm consolidated with the East Texas Motor Freight Lines. He sold his interest in the East Texas Motor Freight Lines to head the A. W. Dunn Transfer Company. He was a veterinarian in the City of Marshall for fourteen years. He is a graduate of Kansas City Veterinary College, now Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical College. He was City Health Officer before he went into the transportation business. He has sold part of his interest in the business in the last two years.

The Texas Milk Products Company was organized in 1928. One of its first large milk plants was established at Marshall. The trade name was Babblin' Brook Dairies. It was sold to the Borden's Dairies several years ago.

W. W. Harkrider has been owner of the Harkrider Furniture Company since it was first opened on February 4, 1930. It is one of the leading furniture stores of Marshall.

These stores, business firms, and industrial plants named above are, of course, only a few of those found in Marshall today. They were, with a few exceptions, organized in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, and

most still remain, serving the city today. Thus from the few scattering stores and industries in 1880 has developed a large industrial area.

The growing industrial strength of Marshall in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century was firmly supported by the city's banks.

The first bank in the City of Marshall was the private bank of Garrett and Key in 1877. In December 1883, the Garrett and Key Bank was organized into the First National Bank of Marshall. The charter was obtained on January 21, 1884. R. C. Garrett was the first president and E. Key the first cashier. They owned the entire stock, each one-half interest. The five directors of it were Garrett, Key, W. P. Poland, A. R. Starr, and N. Gregg. It opened business on February 1, 1884, the capital stock being \$75,000. E. J. Fry bought part of Poland's interest in 1887 and was elected vice-president. When Garrett died in 1890, E. Key became president and held the office until he died in 1936. B. W. Long had succeeded E. Key as cashier in 1890. In 1893 there was a severe panic all over the United States; banks were failing everywhere. On September 13, 1893, Long took his own life. But it was found that the First National Bank was sound; it remained so throughout the panic. W. C. Feild took the place of Long in 1893 as cashier and held it until he resigned in 1903. In 1893 W. L. Barry came into the personnel of the bank and was made a director in 1895, assistant cashier in 1900, and vice-president and cashier in 1904. In 1907, E. S. Fry came into the bank and was made active vice-president. In 1907 there was another panic: many banks failed, but the banks in Marshall remained sound. During this time the First National Bank paid every check and every depositor, and in one day alone paid the Texas and Pacific Railway employees \$67,000. In 1907 the capital stock of the bank was increased to \$100,000; in 1913, it was again increased to \$200,000, and was the same in 1936. In 1916 the First National Bank took over the deposits and assets of the State Bank of Marshall. When the United States declared war on Germany in 1917 a meeting was called by the Board of Directors of the bank and it was decided that a full month's salary should be given enlisted employees, and that their positions should be reserved for them until the end of the war. Those who enlisted were E. Key, Jr., Wood A. Lake, W. T. Womack, and Hobart Key, attorney for the bank.

In 1888 the bank had bought and moved into the old Garrett and Key building, corner of Bolivar and Austin Streets, which the bank used until the old building was razed and a new building was constructed in 1903. The bank used this building until February 1, 1924. On its fortieth anniversary the bank moved to its present location on both East Houston and East Austin Streets. It is at 111 East Houston Street. W. L. Barry became president of the First National Bank in 1936 when E. S. Fry died. After the death of W. L. Barry the Board of Directors met and elected Edmund Key, Jr. the president of the bank. He is still president of the bank in 1947.

The Marshall National Bank was organized by Marshall business men on July 25, 1889. Will C. Pierce was its first president. A charter was granted on August 27, 1889, the capital stock being \$100,000. M. M. Rains who was one of the first organizers made the first deposit. Mr. Pierce died in 1915, and was succeeded by W. L. Martin, who served as president of the bank until August 1928. Martin was succeeded by W. C. Pierce, Jr., son of the first president. Pierce was succeeded as president of the bank by W. F. Young in the early part of 1947. The capital of the bank in 1947 is \$125,000.

On November 5, 1913, the Guaranty State Bank was organized, with a capital investment of \$75,000. It operated as a State Bank until April 29, 1925, when the capital stock was converted to \$100,000, and the name of the bank was changed to the State National Bank. The first president of the Guaranty State Bank was Frank Davis. D. C. Driskell was the first president of the State National Bank. It closed in 1941 when the Marshall National Bank took it over.<sup>20</sup>

No other single industry has ever benefited Marshall more, through the years, than the railroad.

The first meeting ever held in Harrison County on the subject of railroads was held in the court-house at Marshall in the fall of 1850. In 1850, the State Legislature passed an act incorporating the Vicksburg, Louisiana, and Texas Railroad. To the railroad was granted sixteen sections of land for each mile of track laid. On February 7, 1850, the Marshall Railway and Plank Company was chartered. This railroad was to go from Marshall to any place in Louisiana, going by way of Caddo Lake. A share of stock cost one dollar and entitled the shareholder to a vote. To be a director one had to have at least five shares. The Board

<sup>20</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

of Directors was to consist of not less than five or more than eleven persons, and these members were to elect the president.

On February 14, 1852, the State Legislature chartered a Texas-Louisiana Railroad. It would start at the border of Harrison County and go by Marshall to Austin on to El Paso. Eight sections of land were to be granted if the construction began within five years. On February 16, 1852, the Southern Pacific Railroad, beginning of the Texas and Pacific system, was chartered. It was originally chartered under the name of the Vicksburg and El Paso Railroad or the Texas Western. The name was changed to the Southern Pacific by an act of the State Legislature, approved August 16, 1856.

In 1853, the Marshall Railroad Company was chartered; its line was to run from Marshall to New Orleans. It was the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Eight sections of land were granted, under the provision that construction was to begin within four years. Promoters mentioned in the act were William Evans, William T. Scott, H. L. Berry, P. Murrah, M. J. Hall, T. A. Patillo, and Joseph Taylor, all of Marshall. Three hundred feet of land on each side of the tracks was to be given to the lines. Freight rates were not to exceed fifty cents per hundred pounds per hundred miles.

In 1854, the Sabine and Sulphur Springs Railroad was chartered. It was to begin between the Sabine River and Marshall and to run through Marshall, on to Gilmer, and then to Sulphur Springs.

Of all the railroads chartered only the Southern Pacific laid tracks. The construction was started in 1855. Harrison County and Marshall pledged a subsidy of \$300,000.<sup>21</sup>

Late in January 1858, twenty-three miles of track was laid from Swanson's Landing, which was located on Caddo Lake, connecting it with Marshall. The charter stated that the track must be in service by February 1, 1858, but did not say what kind of conveyance should be used. The locomotive that they bought to use on the track did not arrive by the deadline date, but they started the business anyway. At Swanson's Landing a trainman took three oxen, hitched them to the flat car, which was put in front of the three box cars they used, and started down the line. The oxen pulled the cars down a level grade, up the first hill, and were then unhitched and placed on the flat car. Then

<sup>21</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

down the hill the flat car and the three box cars went with only gravity and simple hand brakes to control the speeding train.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railway Company between Waskom and Shreveport was leased on September 11, 1862. There were two well-known locomotives on this short line named "Bull of the Woods" and "Ben Johnson." The locomotive known as the "Bull of the Woods" won its name because it had the habit of running off the tracks and into the woods, knocking down trees, left and right. The engine "Ben Johnson" was named after a banker of Shreveport, Louisiana.

General Magruder during the Civil War had the tracks taken up from Marshall to Swanson's Landing and had it relaid from Marshall to Waskom so that the troops could be shipped out quickly. It was taken up under foreclosure to the Hall Syndicate of Louisville, Kentucky in 1869. The first general offices and shops were located in Hallsville in 1870.<sup>22</sup>

In 1861 the Southern Pacific needed funds and sold to H. S. Faulkner of New Orleans. The Directorship consisted mostly of Marshall men.<sup>23</sup>

During this time Marshall played a part in the western emigration, since any person who wished to move westward had to apply to the General Emigration Agent located in Marshall, Texas or to the Offices of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company in New York or Philadelphia.<sup>24</sup>

In 1871 construction was pushing in both directions. By 1872 the railroad had laid track from Shreveport to Longview, sixty miles. This was brought about in two ways: (1) plantations had been ruined in Harrison County during the Civil War; their owners had been driven into bankruptcy, and (2) when the slaves were freed. Thus these plantation owners were glad to sell their land to the railway companies.<sup>25</sup>

The Texas and Pacific Shops came to Marshall by an act of the Texas State Legislature which authorized a bond issue in Harrison County for \$300,000 and a donation of sixty-six and one-half acres of land by the city upon the condition that the company would maintain its shops and general office and establish its eastern terminal in Mar-

<sup>22</sup>Texas and Pacific Railway, *from Ox-Teams to Eagles*.

<sup>23</sup>Armstrong, J. C., *History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880)*.

<sup>24</sup>Texas and Pacific Railway, *from Ox-Teams to Eagles*.

<sup>25</sup>Armstrong, J. C., *History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880)*.

shall on April 12, 1871. Thomas A. Scott was president of the Texas and Pacific Railroad at the time. The agreement was signed in Mrs. King's Hotel, located where Joe Weisman and Company stands today, at 211 North Washington Avenue. East Texas needed the Texas and Pacific Railroad and Marshall was the logical place,<sup>26</sup> according to some delegates sent by the company to locate a site. They gave four main reasons, which were: (1) Longview could not and did not raise the sufficient quota needed and Marshall could and did; (2) Marshall had a fine water system and much more room for improvement; (3) Marshall is very near the oil and gas fields of Louisiana; and (4) a straight line could be run from Texarkana, the western terminal, to Marshall.<sup>27</sup> General Dodge urged that the Marshall to Texarkana line be laid while Thomas A. Scott was raising money, and, consequently, on June 12, 1873, the Texas and Pacific Railroad acquired the authority to lay the tracks of the railroad from Marshall to Texarkana. The work was pushed between Marshall and Texarkana on the basis of notes that were held by banks and financial houses.

There were some crewmen at Marshall who called the run between Hallsville and Marshall "The Alps," because the track was laid over low hills, and before a locomotive reached the top of a hill, the link and pin couplings usually broke, letting the main portion of the train roll backward down the incline. Marshall was the general office, and when trains arrived, the conductors would all set their watches by the Marshall agent, and report the time on down the line.<sup>28</sup>

The Texas and Pacific Shops are situated in the northeastern part of Marshall and today cover twenty-two acres of ground. To begin with there were only four men employed, who worked in wooden frame buildings.<sup>29</sup> The first machine shop, erection shop, and boiler shops and a roundhouse were built at Marshall in 1873,<sup>30</sup> and brick buildings were constructed to replace the frame buildings. In 1900 there was a car shop constructed and soon after that a new roundhouse and a new pump house was constructed.<sup>31</sup> The erection, pattern, and machine shops were

<sup>26</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>27</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>28</sup>Texas and Pacific Railway, *from Ox-Teams to Eagles*.

<sup>29</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>30</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>31</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

practically destroyed by a fire in 1903. The present buildings were constructed in 1904.<sup>32</sup> In 1905 the first Diesel Engine was installed in the shop power plant. It is a three cylinder, generating 225 horsepower. It was installed at a cost of \$15,000. The old passenger station was razed a little later, and a red brick station was erected to replace it. In 1913 the store room burned at a loss of over one-half million dollars. It was replaced by a modern fire-proof department. A fence was constructed around the shops for safety purposes in 1917. On June 9, 1918, a large fire completely destroyed the machine shop, copper shop, and pattern shop at a loss of over two hundred thousand dollars in machinery alone. A steel fire-proof building was constructed to replace it several years later. In 1918 the company employed one thousand and six hundred men.<sup>33</sup> In 1936 it employed one thousand and two hundred men; in 1947 this estimate remains about the same.<sup>34</sup>

The men who work in the blacksmith shop manufacture tools, repair tools, and work on different parts of machinery. The men who work in the boiler shop make boilers, clean boilers, and repair them. The machinists in the machine shop make designs, patterns, and mold or forge all of the new machinery. In the coach shop the employees make coaches, repair them, and make furniture. The store room contains all of the offices where the stenographers work and where all of the things are stored away. It is in a completely separate building.<sup>35</sup> The shops are divided into three main departments, the locomotive department, car department, and the store department. The reclamation plant could almost be called a department, as it furnishes, runs, and keeps the railroad going.<sup>36</sup>

The first newspaper in the county published at Marshall was a weekly newspaper, known as the *Texas Republican*. The first issue left the press in 1849. In 1850, the paper had a circulation over the state of 1,050. The publication was suspended in the latter part of 1869. The *Star State Patriot* was a weekly political agricultural newspaper, having a circulation of 600. In 1858 another newspaper called the *Harrison County Flag* was organized. It ran for three years and was suspended in 1861, but resumed publication again in 1865, and then was permanently suspended in 1869. But in 1860 the *Harrison County Flag* had

<sup>32</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>33</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>34</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>35</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>36</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

a larger circulation than that of the *Texas Republican*. It, too, was a weekly newspaper. In contrast with the *Texas Republican*, a Democratic paper, it had no affiliation with any political party.

The *Marshall Weekly*, with William Windwestock as editor, began in 1860. It supported the Republican Party, and attempted to aid Lincoln's election, but Lincoln did not get a vote in the whole county. In the election of 1860 for President of the United States, Breckenridge carried the county by a 295 vote majority. The people of the county did not want Lincoln or Douglas. There were eleven hundred votes polled that day. After the election the newspaper was suspended.<sup>37</sup>

The *East Texas Bulletin* was published by Howard Hammerts and Eugene Sloan from 1865 to 1870.<sup>38</sup> It lost prestige in competition with the *Marshall Reporter* which was published by Mr. Kennedy.<sup>39</sup> The *Marshall Reporter* later went out of existence.<sup>40</sup>

Mr. Hammerts and Mr. Sloan began publishing the *Tri-Weekly* on April 20, 1875. The first editor of the newspaper was Col. R. W. Loughery. The newspaper had four, six-column pages and was published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The subscription price was \$5 annually and \$1 per month for special issues and telegraphic news. The *Tri-Weekly* was located in a building on the northwest corner of the public square. Sloan sold his share in the paper to Hammerts on July 31, 1877. Hammerts published it alone until A. P. Martin came into co-ownership of the paper on June 1, 1878. Martin sold his part on March 4, 1879, on account of ill health. Loughery retired as editor on August 12, 1880, and T. P. Hawley succeeded him. J. J. Jennings purchased the paper from Hammerts on October 19, 1886, and Loughery replaced T. P. Hawley as editor as he retired. When Jennings retired on January 14, 1888, Hobart K. Pope and E. H. Loughery became proprietors. R. W. Loughery still continued as editor. On June 5, 1888, Hammerts became sole proprietor of the paper again with R. W. Loughery remaining as editor. In the issue of October 23, 1888, Howard Hammerts announced that that would be the last publication, for he could not do all of the work on the paper, and care for the printing shop he owned in the same building.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>37</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>38</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>39</sup>Marshall News Messenger, February 9, 1947.

<sup>40</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>41</sup>Marshall News Messenger, February 9, 1947.

E. M. Ragland began the *Marshall Messenger* one June morning in 1877. He was from Longview and was a tall sandy-haired fellow. The Jennings Brothers, who owned one of the largest print shops in the Southwest, bought the *Marshall Messenger* from E. M. Ragland in 1878. The print shop of the *Marshall Messenger* was located on the west side of the square in the 100 block of North Wellington Street. They later moved it to a two-story building at 208 North Bolivar. This building still stands today. In 1883, Mr. Homer M. Price bought the *Marshall Messenger* from the Jennings Brothers for \$500. At that time it was a weekly newspaper. The outside pages of the paper were printed in St. Louis and the inside pages were printed at Marshall. On January 25, 1884, W. A. Adair and W. T. S. Keller bought the *Marshall Messenger* from Homer M. Price for \$500, paying only \$200 of it in cash. Miss Beulah Keller, sister of W. T. S. Keller, introduced the first typesetting machine into the *Messenger* office, located at 213 East Austin Street. She is the only woman printer in the history of the *Marshall Messenger*. W. A. Adair bought the interest of W. T. S. Keller in 1885. W. A. Adair remained publisher and editor of the *Marshall Messenger* from 1884 to 1925, with the exception of the period from 1896 to 1898, when he was in the eastern part of the United States. During this period, W. C. Whitney was in charge of the *Marshall Messenger*. In 1890 the paper became a daily.<sup>42</sup> In 1918, the favorite expression of the *Marshall Messenger* was "It pays to advertise."

In the meantime Mr. R. L. Jennings started *The Morning Star*, which lasted but a few years. Mr. W. D. Allen published *The Era*, Mr. W. E. Blocker published the *Enterprise*, and Mr. W. C. Whitney published the *News*, but none of these papers were successful. The *Sentinel*, beginning in 1907, was published by Homer M. Price. Mr. Price began it in an effort to aid the movement for Prohibition. Many Marshall business men would not advertise in it, since it so boldly advocated Prohibition. But the *Sentinel* accomplished its purpose, even though it almost went bankrupt.

The Prohibition forces won.

After the fanfare of the election had quieted down, however, Homer Price did not, as everyone expected, stop the publication of his paper. He continued, and this time with success.

<sup>42</sup>Marshall News Messenger, October 26, 1941.

The *Noonday Sentinel* was first published by Mr. Price in 1912. It was a great help in city, county and war work. The *Labor Voice* was published by Mr. Weaver, but was unsuccessful.<sup>43</sup>

On September 2, 1919, Homer Price, together with Bryan Blalock, organized the *Marshall Morning News*. The first edition made 4,200 copies. Printing paper went from three cents per pound to seventeen cents per pound. The amount of paper for each issue for a long time cost \$46.00.

Mr. Price fought the Ku Klux Klan by supporting Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for Governor. He took issues on many controversial matters during these years, and did not always choose the popular one. Consequently he was warned often by the Texas Rangers to forego walking about town at night, unless accompanied by a guard.<sup>44</sup>

Joe Herrin and Jean Herrin Winsboro bought the *Marshall Messenger*, owned by Adair, and the *Marshall Morning News*, owned by Homer Price, both at the same time, in 1925. Adair and Price remained as editors. For a while the two newspapers remained under the old names. The plant in 1925 was located at 309 North Washington Avenue. Adair had moved the *Marshall Messenger* from Austin Street, north of the Marshall National Bank, to the east side of Washington. The *Marshall News Messenger* in 1929 saw a period of expansion; branch offices were placed in Longview and in Jefferson. At that time the *Marshall News Messenger* office at Marshall was located in the Harris building. The Herrins sold the *Marshall News Messenger* on June 12, 1936, to the Marshall Publishing Company, the present owners.<sup>45</sup> Up till August 23, 1936, the *Marshall News Messenger* had been printed 5,304 days, had an average circulation of 5,000, and a total of 26,520,000 copies had been printed.<sup>46</sup> The *Marshall Evening Messenger* and the *Marshall Morning News* were combined into one newspaper on the evening of June 9, 1937, when the sixtieth anniversary of the *Marshall Messenger* was celebrated. The new newspaper was called the *Marshall News Messenger* in order to preserve their identity in one name. The *Marshall News Messenger* maintains the traditional policy of farsighted planning, for better facilities to give the people the best news coverage possible, and to give the town the quality of leadership which Marshall and its vicinity has come to expect of its daily paper.

<sup>43</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>44</sup>Marshall News Messenger, February 9, 1947.

<sup>45</sup>Marshall News Messenger, October 26, 1941.

<sup>46</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

In 1941, the *Marshall News Messenger* moved into a newly constructed plant which cost \$50,000, located at 505 North Washington Avenue. The *Messenger* started the recording of the history of Marshall in paper files and the *Marshall News Messenger* today still records the history. Today the *Marshall News Messenger* assists tremendously in the progress of Marshall, and of this section of East Texas.<sup>47</sup>

Today Marshall renders a great service to East Texas as an industrial center. It is, in fact, one of the most highly industrialized towns in the Southwest.

#### CHART OF CHURCHES

CHURCHES	ORGANIZED	REFERENCE OF THE CHURCH
First Methodist	February 4, 1845	Original property donated by Peter Whetstone
First Baptist	May 1845	Present property donated by James McCown
Cumberland Presbyterian	April 11, 1848	Rev. T. B. Wilson was first pastor
First Presbyterian	May 30, 1850	First started by Col. B. L. Holcombe family
Trinity Episcopal	December 25, 1850	Property given by Dr. James Starr
Catholic	1874	Father Thomas Loughery was first pastor
Summit Street Methodist	1885 or 1886	Present property given by James Turner
Moses Montefiore Congregation Adath Israel	1887	First Rabbi was Rev. H. Saft
First Christian	1888	Founded by T. B. Elwood
Church of Christ, Scientists	1889	Building was erected in 1904
Second Baptist	September 4, 1904	First sermon given by Rev. M. E. Weaver
Church of Christ	1915	First sermon given by A. E. Findley
Nazarene	July 1932	First Pastor was Rev. J. A. Russell
Memorial Baptist	About 1937	At first it was a mission
Central Baptist	1943	First pastor was Rev. O. F. Dingler

<sup>47</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, October 26, 1941.

## Chapter VII

### The Religious Development of Marshall

In the religious history of Marshall can be seen, better, perhaps, than in any other phase of its development, the sturdy faith, courage, and integrity that has been responsible for the city's growth.

As early as 1839, three years before the actual founding of the town, Marshall was a part of a regular Methodist circuit. Littleton Fowler, a Methodist, had been the first to volunteer for mission work in Texas,<sup>1</sup> and, in the latter part of 1839 he, at that time presiding elder of the district, appointed Dr. Job M. Baker to the Marshall pastorate. Dr. Baker, a missionary from Mississippi, was one of the committee members who selected the county seat of Harrison County.<sup>2</sup>

By 1842 the Methodists of the town, as well as the Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterians were all well established in the city, with churches and pastors.<sup>3</sup> Before 1851, however, all the denominations met together in the Tarleton Schoolhouse.

In 1845, Marshall became a full-time station of the Methodists, with S. A. Williams and F. M. Stovall as the first pastors. On February 4, 1845, the East Texas Conference held its session at Marshall with Bishop Joshua Soule presiding. In the conference there were thirty pastors, forty-eight local preachers, and 3,625 members. The East Texas Conference was not merged into the Texas Conference until it met at Crockett, Texas on December 3, 1902, with Bishop E. R. Hendrix presiding. On December 25, 1840, the original Texas Conference was organized at Rutersville, with Bishop Beverly Waugh presiding. The Methodists and Masons had part in organizing Harrison County, selecting Marshall the county seat, and gaining Statehood for the Republic of Texas. William T. Scott who was an outstanding citizen of the City of Marshall in its early days and who had served several terms in the State Legislature, was a member of the First Methodist Church.

In the north end of the auditorium of the First Methodist Church a gallery was constructed by slave labor where the slaves might sit and thus attend the services. It was torn away many years ago.

It is not known definitely whether or not there was a

<sup>1</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

<sup>2</sup>*First Methodist Church, Marshall, Texas, 1845-1945*.

<sup>3</sup>Armstrong, J. C., *History of Harrison County, Texas*, (1839-1880).

Methodist Church building in Marshall before the present one was constructed in 1861. This building was begun after Peter Whetstone donated a lot to the First Methodist Church. The original lot, however, was not in a suitable location, and the site was abandoned, the lot sold, another, in a better location, was purchased.

On July 6, 1860, the contract for construction of the church was signed, and, on March 10 of that same year a conference was called for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees. Those elected were M. J. Hall, W. P. Hill, Job Taylor, J. H. Johnson, B. Smalley, C. A. Frazier, J. M. Henderson, A. Pope, and Abner A. Cook. These men drew up a contract with Alexander Pope and Billington Smalley, and actual construction was soon under way.

But the contractors had their problems, too. When the brick and foundation were all laid and the four walls nearly completed, the west wall suddenly, without warning, crumpled to the ground.

In spite of difficulties, however, the work forged ahead. The Board voted to award \$822.00 extra to the contractors, and by 1861 the church was completed. The contractors signed the subscribers' notes in settlement for the work and for the material, which had been secured by deed of trust. But the Civil War had begun in that year, and the contractors found the subscribers' pledges to be worthless. They remained unpaid until after the war. Then, in June 1868, the District Court of Harrison County ruled in favor of the unpaid contractors, \$6,942.80, and announced that otherwise the church must be sold. The church was bad in debt, but it managed to pay the contractors in full by 1869.

The nine men who made up the Board of Trustees were among the best citizens in the city during their day. Hall, Hill, Frazier, and Pope were able lawyers. Where the post office now stands Job Taylor owned and operated a hotel. It was located at 102 East Houston. J. H. Johnson was a dentist, Billington Smalley was a successful farmer, Abner A. Cook lived on a farm southwest of Marshall, and J. M. Henderson was for many years a County Court Clerk.

The bells of all churches were taken down by the Federal Government during the Civil War to be made into cannon. After the war was over, W. W. Heartsill and W. M. Johnson went and got the bell that had been taken from the First Methodist Church. It was kept and used again until World War One, when it was sold for \$90.

Dr. E. M. Marvin first preached at Marshall in May

1864, as assistant to Rev. C. L. Hamill. Rev. Hamill died in 1865 and Dr. Marvin was pastor of the First Methodist Church in Marshall, he was appointed Bishop of the Methodist Church. Dr. Marvin had been a chaplain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. During the war for three long years he and his family had been separated. They finally reunited at Marshall in the spring of 1865. Dr. Marvin is known and remembered as a great minister; even the children could understand what he said because he told it in such a simple way. On April 24, 1866, he was elected as a Bishop on the first ballot at the General Conference. He had been invited by Rev. Protsman, since he was not a member of the body that elected him. Today at the front of the First Methodist Church there is a memorial window that honors him.

Through the leadership of Judge George Lane the First Methodist Church had cleared all of its indebtedness in 1869. The church was dedicated following a sermon by Dr. R. S. Finley.

During 1901 to 1902, while Dr. J. B. K. Spain was pastor of the church, the stained glass windows were set in. Three of them are memorial windows, one in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnson, one in honor of John R. Heartsill, and the last in honor of Dr. Thomas Marks. The window given by Rafe Ramsey commemorates the life and work of Bishop E. M. Marvin. There are other windows given by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Church, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Epworth League, and the Sunday School. Two circular windows were given by Dr. J. A. Moore in honor of "A Friend" and the other one by Dr. J. B. K. Spain, pastor. Construction of a three-story Educational Building was completed while Rev. W. T. Renfro was pastor. It has six assembly rooms, twenty-five class rooms, a kitchen and dining hall, five store rooms and lavatories, three offices, printing room, and paper room. At the same time the church was remodeled inside and out, new pews were added and carpets were laid. A new parsonage was constructed at a cost of \$9,000. The indebtedness thus encountered was closed in 1929, while Rev. F. E. Few and Rev. W. R. Swain were ministers at Marshall. In January 1938, two great folding doors made of walnut were contributed to the church by Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Smith. In March 1938, the great pulpit Bible was given to the church by Mrs. S. P. Jones in honor of her mother Mrs. M. J. Burress. Jerry and Nancy Smitherman gave to the church the walnut Communion Table in honor of Mrs. Geraldine M. Hoss. Mrs. S. E. Wood, Jr., gave the

Baptismal Font in memory of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Whaley. The A. E. Grimes family gave the walnut pulpit and its surroundings in memory of A. E. Grimes, on November 5, 1939. While Guy F. Jones was minister in 1941, gifts were given which amounted to \$40,000, such as the Organ and Grilles given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis in August 1941. The Chancel, Communion Rail, Choir seating, Doors and Paneling were given in August 1941 by Judge and Mrs. P. O. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blalock, in memory of their loved ones, and the children of Mrs. R. E. J. Hopkins, in memory of their mother, a member of this church for seventy-five years. The altar and organ which were taken from the First Methodist Church are now installed in the Summit Street Methodist Church of Marshall.

During World War One Adolphus Smiley and Robert Herman Cross sacrificed their lives in the fighting; many other Methodists served. In World War Two one hundred and ninety-three members of the First Methodist Church donned uniforms, four of the number losing their lives. The four who sacrificed their lives were Billy Burks Willmore, Blake McDaniel, Robert F. Woodley, and Charles W. Palmer. In 1945 a service flag was placed inside the church with one hundred and eighty-nine blue stars and four gold ones, representing those who served in the armed forces.

The membership in the First Methodist Church in 1945 was seventeen hundred and fifty-three, with an enrollment of seven hundred and ninety-nine in Sunday School. In 1945, \$50,000 was raised by the First Methodist Church, in honor of their forefathers, for the purpose of supporting a Reconstruction Program. In 1945, the Board of Trustees consisted of P. O. Beard, Chairman; Frank Moos, Marvin Turney, R. M. Williams, George Berglund, William Lane, and W. T. Twyman. The officers of the church who were also members of the Board of Stewards were Williard Coker, Chairman; R. M. Williams, vice-chairman; Oscar Berglund, treasurer; and Mrs. M. F. Cook, secretary. Oscar B. Jones was the lay leader. Mr. L. Bryan Williams was General Superintendent; Mrs. C. G. Kirkpatrick was president of Woman's Society of Christian Service; Mrs. J. C. Rosborough was collector and assistant organist; Mrs. W. H. Rickles was organist; Mrs. Rex Brown was choir director; J. B. McMahon was Secretary of Sunday School; and Mrs. G. E. Byrne was Children's Division Superintendent. The officers of the Methodist Youth Fellowship were Norma Jean Wood, President; Ann Howell, Vice-President; Janie Rosborough, Secretary; Bill Berglund, Treasurer; Isabel

Ellis, Worship Chairman; and Donald Coker, Recreation Chairman.

The pastors of the First Methodist Church from 1845 till 1947 have been the following: S. A. Williams and F. M. Stovall, N. W. Banks, R. B. Wells, J. N. Hamill, L. R. Dennis, J. W. Talley, Richard Lane, W. H. Hughes, J. B. Tullis, J. M. Binkley, William Witcher, C. L. Hamill, E. M. Marvin, James H. Johnson, T. W. Rogers, J. R. Peoples, R. W. Thompson, U. B. Phillips, E. F. Boone, J. R. Wages, Joel T. Davis, James Campbell, H. G. Scuddy, J. S. Mathis, J. T. Smith, D. F. C. Timmons, A. J. Weeks, T. P. Smith, A. S. Whitehurst, J. B. K. Spain, J. L. Massey, W. F. Packard, L. B. Elrod, John W. Bergin, E. W. Solomon, C. T. Tally, I. J. Betts, W. T. Renfro, J. Sam Barcus, Guy H. Wilson, P. T. Ramsey, F. E. Few, C. W. Hearon, W. R. Swain, M. C. Majors, Guy F. Jones, and S. Stephen McKenney.<sup>4</sup> In January 1947, Dr. S. Stephen McKenney is still pastor of the church.<sup>5</sup>

The Northside Methodist Church was established at Marshall in 1885 or 1886. Before this there had been a mission, established across from the railroad tracks, called the Marvin Mission. The last pastor sent to this church by the Methodist Church, South, was Schönfield. J. T. Browning was the first pastor sent to the Northside Methodist Church. When Browning was appointed, James Turner offered to give any lot to the church where the building could be erected. The church in 1947 still stands at the location the trustees chose in 1886. Watts, the fourth pastor sent to the church, had a parsonage erected next to the church.<sup>6</sup> The church in 1947 is called the Summit Street Methodist Church. Today Rev. E. O. Dubberly is pastor of the church.<sup>7</sup>

The First Baptist Church was also organized during the early days of Marshall's history. When the Southern Baptist Convention met at Augusta, Georgia, in 1845 they appointed Dr. John Bryce to be the Missionary to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas. He came to Marshall and organized the First Baptist Church in May 1845. There were twelve charter members. The first congregation met in a log house on a lot which is now the 200 block of West Burleson Street. James McCown donated the land to the First Baptist Church where the church now stands. Men soon constructed under huge oak trees a tent known as a

<sup>4</sup>First Methodist Church, Marshall, Texas, 1845-1945.

<sup>5</sup>Marshall News Messenger, January 3, 1947.

<sup>6</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>7</sup>Marshall News Messenger, January 3, 1947.

Brush Arbor. In it all denominations held their services in the summer but had to meet in some other building in the winter and in the summer, also, when the weather was bad. George Tucker was called to the First Baptist Church in 1849, when the church erected a house to hold services in the center of the block. All other denominations were asked or invited to hold their services in the building as they had, done before, until their own houses of worship could be constructed. Mrs. C. B. King was the first person to be baptized and receive the ordinance after the church was constructed. Oil lamps were used for lighting purposes and the choir used a reed organ. There were school commencements, sacred concerts, and lectures held in the church building, as there was no other place to hold such a large audience. Every Wednesday prayer meetings were held in the church.

While the Battle of Mansfield was in progress, a prayer meeting was called, which lasted the entire day, the people praying for GOD to guard their soldiers on the battle field. A bell was used to summon the congregation to church. Negro slaves were allowed to go to the church before, during, and after the Civil War, until they were able to have houses of worship of their own. Seats were reserved in the back.

While Dr. J. M. C. Breaker was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Marshall in 1890, a plan was made to move the church building, which stood in the middle of the lot, in order that a new building could be constructed to house more people at church services. The pastor's son, who was an architect living in Houston, came and made the plans and specifications for the church. He charged only for clerical help. The work of evacuation was first begun in September 1892. The first spadeful of soil was thrown by Mrs. J. R. Stinson; she was also the one who put the last brick in the wall, and her husband was the first to take ordinance of baptism in the new church building. Dr. Breaker resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church in March 1893, before the building was completed, because of ill health. The first sermon was given by Rev. John Holland, who succeeded Dr. J. M. C. Breaker. The structure was Gothic in design, with a spire on top which pointed heavenward. New pews were added, and memorial windows were given by members of the church. A memorial window on the west was given in honor of Endymion B. Gregg and Virginia Gregg. The east window was given in the honor of Ralph Harris Hargrove. The large window on the east side was given in honor of the Hills, and the

large window in the south end of the building was given in honor of Ruth Carter Hamill, T. J. Whaley, and Virginia A. Carter. In the pulpit there is a plate on which is inscribed: "In memoriam — Sallie Calloway Stinson." There were many gifts. Mrs. Paul Granbery year after year gave flowers to put in the vases on the table at the altar.

A union Sunday School was organized after the frame building was completed in 1849. The International Lessons were used. The Sunday School was re-organized and started using the graded plans and adopting the Southern Baptist Convention Series of Lessons. The Standard of Excellence was reached in 1927. Up till 1928 the budget was operated through the Sunday School to get the finances. The Educational Building was constructed in 1928 and was four stories high with 25,296 square feet of floor space. It had seventy-four rooms that accommodated one thousand and five hundred pupils. Each department had a bell controlled from the director's office. There was water, light, heat, and fire hydrants on each floor and a telephone in each department.

A "Young People's Bible Society" is known to have been organized in 1891, for the purpose of aiding youth to understand the scriptures. During Rev. S. H. Frazier's ministry there were ten unions in the First Baptist Church. Each union gave a monthly report to the Church conference. Each union had a short service, following which they adjourn and assemble in the auditorium proper. In 1926 several different religious books were taught to the B. Y. P. U. classes; different books were taught semi-annually. In the last quarter of 1927 the organization attained the Standard of Excellence for an A-1 General Organization. The B. Y. P. U. trains young people to go out into the world as prepared and trained leaders. Their motto is: "Training for Service."

In the early days of the church all that the women did was to go to church as members. In 1884, the "Mitchell Aid Society" was organized as a union for women, taking its name from Dr. W. J. Mitchell, who was pastor at the time it was organized. The women collected freewill offerings and gave a total of \$400 to aid in removing the old church and in erecting the new church building. They collected money in 1892 to aid in purchasing pews, pipe organs, and carpets for the church. The name of this organization was changed in 1915 and called thereafter the Woman's Missionary Society Auxiliary to the Church. The circle plan was adopted. The women held a meeting each week and studied missions. They gave free suppers and in 1927

gave \$7,769.55 to the church. Today each woman who is a member of the church is automatically a member of the auxiliary. There are other organizations, also, such as the Y. W. A.

The Soda Lake Association held its first meeting in 1850 near Marshall at Soda Lake. The First Baptist Church in Marshall had a membership of seventy-one on September 15, 1860, according to the Association. There were fifty whites and twenty-one negroes. In this conference the First Baptist Church decided to organize a Second Church. This was during the pastorate of Rev. M. E. Weaver. The organization was effected on September 4, 1904, and the new Church was constituted by forty members of the First Baptist Church. A lot was purchased for \$350, the total cost being \$4,200. The Rev. M. E. Weaver conducted the first service in the church on March 3, 1905. After the organization messengers were sent to the Soda Lake Association and a Sunday School was organized. There was an enrollment of one hundred members; deacons were ordained; a Ladies' Aid Society was organized, with Mrs. N. L. Bender, and a B. Y. P. U. was organized.

The Baptist General Convention of Texas met at Marshall in 1894. Until then the messengers to the convention had been given free entertainment whenever they met, but this time letters came in every mail from messengers who were coming to the convention, for it was to be an important one. The entertainment committee realized something had to be done for every room in the hotels were filled as well as all the rooms that could be spared by Baptists in the city. Something they knew, had to be done, as still more letters came in the mail. So they asked the people of Marshall if they could spare some rooms. Not a one refused. Thus all Baptists who came to the convention were cared for, although the city literally overflowed with them. That, needless to say, was the last General Convention that received free lodgings. Today so many attend the conventions that they have to be held in the largest cities.

There have been many evangelistic services held in the City of Marshall. Some have been held in tents, some in houses of worship, and some have been held as union services in which all denominations gather to hear great preachers and singers. One of the greatest of these services was held when Rev. George Cates, a school mate of Rev. M. E. Weaver, who was pastor of the First Baptist Church at the time, held a service in the Tabernacle Building on North Washington Avenue. The result at the end of

the week was six hundred and thirty-six converts lined on one side of the street ready to be greeted as Christians.

Two bells have been used at the First Baptist Church. The first one was confiscated and sold for the causes of the Civil War; the second bell was bought after the war was over and had \$80 worth of silver molded into it to better the tone. The silver was contributed by the members of the First Baptist Church. The bell was used many times in case of a fire, but it has not been rung for many years. The bell was cast by Kyle and Company of Louisville, Kentucky.

There have been many good pastors at the First Baptist Church since the organization of it in 1845. The pastors serving in the order named, have been the following: Dr. John Bryce, Jesse Witt, George Tucker, A. E. Clemons, Bayliss, W. G. Lancaster, J. L. Blitch, W. D. Beverly, T. N. Coleman, G. W. Rogers, W. J. Mitchell, J. M. C. Breaker, John Holland, M. T. Andrews, E. L. Wesson, M. E. Weaver, Robert Wilson, A. A. Duncan, William T. Tardy, C. P. Morris, R. L. Baker, M. E. Hudson, B. A. Copass, G. J. Rousseau, Tillman D. Johnson, S. H. Frazier,<sup>8</sup> Harlan Matthews, W. H. Sims, and Arthur B. Rutledge.<sup>9</sup> Dr. Arthur B. Rutledge is pastor of the First Baptist Church in 1947.<sup>10</sup>

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Marshall was first organized on April 11, 1848. Rev. T. B. Wilson was pastor of the church from 1850 until his death in 1873. Up till 1936, the second longest pastorate at this church was served by Dr. J. A. Ward, who was at Marshall ten years. The Sunday School was organized in 1851, with Dr. Alfred Johnson serving as the first superintendent. The church in 1869 organized the Ladies Aid Society. In 1893, it organized the Women's Missionary Society.

The First Presbyterian Church of Marshall was organized on May 30, 1850. Plans were laid before the Board of Domestic Missions through Col. B. L. Holcombe. W. M. Staples was appointed to come to Marshall to organize the church, but when he arrived he was slightly crest-fallen to find the Holcombe family the only Presbyterian family in the town. P. W. Wassinee came to Marshall, however, and promised to assist in the establishment of the church as he was travelling for the Bible Society. The

<sup>8</sup>A Brief History of the First Baptist Church of Marshall, Texas, 1845-1928.

<sup>9</sup>Mr. J. Wesley Smith.

<sup>10</sup>Marshall News Messenger, January 3, 1947.

Baptist Church gave them permission to meet there, but Staples found, as they were preparing to hold services, that arrangements had been made by another group to meet there also. So the group adjourned to the Holcombe home and held the service that evening. The little band of five met at each other's house and held meetings. Finally, when the court-house was completed, the Presbyterians made arrangements to meet there, until their church was completed in the spring of 1852.<sup>11</sup> In 1851 Dr. W. C. Dunlap had come to Marshall to serve as pastor for the church. He remained for ten years. Dr. George Ewell, Judge Williams, and Judge Ector were the first elders.<sup>12</sup> During these years, the Texas and Pacific had extended the railroad line through Marshall, and many people began to pour into the town, a large number of them being Presbyterians, who joined the church by certificates. It was necessary to enlarge and improve the building in 1870, and a new building was completed in May 1884.<sup>13</sup>

The Woman's Missionary Society was organized in April 1888, while Rev. John T. McBryde was pastor.<sup>14</sup> In October 1895, Rev. John E. McLean accepted the call to the church as pastor. In 1936, the church had one hundred and ninety-five members enrolled.<sup>15</sup> The pastor of the church in 1947 is Dr. W. C. Cummings.<sup>16</sup>

The Trinity Episcopal Church was organized on Christmas Day of 1850, when Rev. Henry Samson came to Marshall and surveyed the prospects of a church. Thirty persons signed the articles of association, and he returned to organize a parish in January 1851. In June 1851, Bishop Freeman, missionary of Arkansas and Texas, held the first confirmation meeting in Marshall.

Mrs. J. P. Henderson, wife of the Governor of Texas, at that time, undertook to organize a mission with the purpose of building Episcopal churches in eastern Texas. In a few months of time she had raised three buildings in three towns in East Texas, one of them being at Marshall. She bought the lot on the corner of North Grove and West Houston Streets in order to erect a building capable of seating two hundred. But the Civil War interrupted building plans. During the war there was only a deacon to minister to the people. The zeal of Dr. A. T. Smith kept

<sup>11</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>12</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>13</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>14</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>15</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>16</sup>Marshall News Messenger, January 3, 1947.

the church doors from ever being closed, however, he played the melodeon, providing the instrument himself. When he was not at his church he played for other congregations, especially the Old School Presbyterians. After the war the church was badly in debt and there appeared to be no recourse other than selling the lot and the church building, which the congregation proceeded to do. Dr. James Starr purchased it. Dr. Starr, his wife, and daughter Hattie, were devoted members of the church and it was deeded back to the church after the construction had started on it.<sup>17</sup> Rev. Henry F. Selcer is pastor of the church in 1947.<sup>18</sup>

The Catholic Church was organized at Marshall in 1874. Father Thomas Loughery baptized Miss Julia Powers on May 3, 1874. Father Louis Granger was the next priest appointed to this parish. He was at Marshall for forty years, from February 2, 1877 to January 14, 1918. He constructed the first Catholic Church in Marshall. The mass was held in the rectory before the Church building was constructed. Granger held socials for three successive evenings and made \$1,500 with which he constructed the church. Father Granger brought two Sisters to Marshall in September 1880 to begin a church school. They were the Sisters de Chantal and Lucilla. In December 1880, Sister Prudenciana, came to teach advanced classes. There was a definite increase in the number of students as time passed. In 1905 the Sisters purchased the old St. Mary's academy, on the condition that it would last for at least forty years. Father Granger obtained a charter to confer graduating honors.

On September 18, 1910, the corner stone of a new building was laid. It was completed in 1911. In January 1918, Father Granger died. He was succeeded by Father James Burns. He advanced the erecting of the new church which had been the dreams of Father Granger. Father Burns was succeeded by Father James Schauf in 1923. He constructed the present Catholic Church at a cost of \$40,000, excluding the furnishings. The most Rev. Joseph Patrick Lynch, Bishop of Dallas, Texas dedicated it on April 21, 1926. The main auditorium seats five hundred. Father L. L. Meyer came to Marshall in 1929.<sup>19</sup> He is pastor of the Catholic Church in 1947.<sup>20</sup>

Before the Civil War, several Jewish families had settled in Marshall. They held services in the Odd Fellows

<sup>17</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>18</sup>Marshall News Messenger, January 3, 1947.

<sup>19</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>20</sup>Marshall News Messenger, January 3, 1947.

Hall, until the number increased enough for them to build a synagogue. They organized the "Hebrew Benevolent Society" in 1881, and bought a plot of ground for a cemetery. The membership increased and a congregation was formed in 1887.<sup>21</sup> The name adopted was "Moses Montefiore Congregation Adath Israel."<sup>22</sup> The first regular rabbi, Rev. H. Saft, a scholar and a well educated man from Mt. Vernon, Indiana, served two years. He was succeeded by Rev. A. Meyer who also served two years. The next year the synagogue had no rabbi because of a disagreement concerning who should occupy the pulpit. The Sunday School, however, continued, through the service of ladies, the leader being Miss Bertha Dopplemayer.<sup>23</sup> The first officers were as follows, President, D. Dopplemayer; Vice-President, I. Brisker; Treasurer, Alex Marcus; and Secretary, I. Kalish.<sup>24</sup>

The First Christian Church came into existence many years ago. In 1888, T. B. Elwood called a meeting to be held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church after he had talked with its pastor. Five persons including T. B. Elwood met there one evening in the fall of 1889, and decided to make a public call through the press. The next Sunday quite a number met at Lyttleton's place and observed the Lord's Supper, which they have ever since. They next called for an evangelist; C. M. McPherson answered and held a meeting in the old court-house. The next Sunday an organization was started. A. J. Bush came as pastor, and the congregation purchased a building for \$950, which was sold later for \$600. Before the purchase they had met in the Y. M. C. A. hall. The lot the church stands on in 1947 was purchased for \$625. R. H. Fife was the first permanent pastor.<sup>25</sup> Rev. W. H. Everett is the pastor in 1947.<sup>26</sup>

The Church of Christ, Scientists at Marshall was organized in 1889.<sup>27</sup> At that time the church was granted a charter by the State of Texas,<sup>28</sup> but the present church building was not erected until 1904. From 1889 till 1904, the services were held in the old Capitol Hotel, in rooms over the Marshall National Bank, and later in the Starr Bank Building at the corner of Houston and Lafayette

<sup>21</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>22</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>23</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>24</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>25</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>26</sup>Marshall News Messenger, January 3, 1947.

<sup>27</sup>Marshall News Messenger, October 26, 1941.

<sup>28</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

Streets.<sup>29</sup> In 1947 the church is located on the lot on which the Marshall Masonic Female Institute stood, at the corner of North Franklin and West Burleson Streets.<sup>30</sup>

The Church of Christ was organized in Marshall in 1915. A group of people began meeting every Sunday in the City Hall of Marshall. The first sermon at these meetings was given by A. E. Findley. As time went on, more members began to come to the services. The first elders of the Church of Christ were T. B. Elwood, R. A. Hall, and Wilson LaGrone; the first deacons were W. V. Trasher, W. J. Massey, and Wes Weaver. The charter members of the church were Mrs. I. S. Coon, Mrs. Mollie Coon, Mrs. Dona Coon, Mr. and Mrs. Organ, Mrs. O. T. Craver, Mrs. Mattie Mahone, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Trasher, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hall, Sam B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson LaGrone, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Massey. Foy E. Wallace, Sr., held a meeting in 1918, and soon after, lots were purchased for the purpose of constructing a house of worship. The lots were located at 900 North Franklin Street and a house, thirty-four by fifty feet, was soon constructed. This building was used until June 1941, when the present building was constructed. The building today is a brick structure, while the first one was a frame building. The present building has an auditorium with a seating capacity of four hundred. There are nine class rooms in the building. The ministers who have served at the Church of Christ are: R. D. Smith, Ernest Witt, S. C. Kinningham, LaMoin Lewis, Cleo Scott, Dillard W. Thurman, and Merle Bryant.<sup>31</sup> The minister of the church in 1947 is Merle Bryant.<sup>32</sup>

The Nazarene Church was organized in Marshall in July 1932, down on the corner of Grand Avenue and North Washington Avenue. A tent was set up at this site for services. An evangelist, I. M. Ellis, held a young peoples' program, out of which grew the interest that brought about the organization of the Nazarene Church. Property was bought at 803 East Grand Avenue. Rev. J. A. Russell served as the first pastor of the church, remaining for four years. In 1936, Rev. G. S. Rogers of Elk City, Oklahoma was called to succeed Rev. J. A. Russell. At that time the church had forty-five members. In 1938, the church bought property at 403 East Burleson and started erecting the new building. In 1941, Rev. Rogers resigned and Rev.

<sup>29</sup>Marshall News Messenger, October 26, 1941.

<sup>30</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>31</sup>Mrs. G. C. Sikes. Newspaper clipping.

<sup>32</sup>Marshall News Messenger, January 3, 1947.

Mack Anderson came as the successor. In the meantime the new church building was constructed and paid for. Nine months later Rev. Earl Powell was called from Miami, Florida. He stayed until October 1945. At the end of his ministry the church had one hundred and thirty members. Rev. R. B. Gilmore of Sherman, Texas, was called to be pastor of the church in October, 1945. He is still the pastor in 1947. In 1947 the church has one hundred and forty-five members. Each year the church holds two or three revivals.<sup>33</sup>

The Memorial Baptist Church began as a mission, under the direction of the First Baptist Church. It was organized into a church in 1937. The church today has four or five hundred members. Rev. T. R. Morris is pastor of the church at the present time.<sup>34</sup>

The Central Baptist Church has also been organized within the last decade. On October 17, 1943, several deacons from the First Baptist Church were called to a meeting, held in C. M. Turlington's office. The call had been made by Richard Porter for the purpose of organizing a new church. The group was composed of the following: Mack V. Runnels, W. M. Summers, Herbert Pace, J. P. Meadows, Gordon Peteet, W. F. Lott, C. U. Bridges, Frank Banta, and Joe McGilvray. They voted unanimously to organize such a church and proceeded to appoint a committee, which they gave the power to collect funds and to purchase the property for the home of the new church. The committee was composed of Richard Porter, Frank Banta, C. M. Turlington, and Joe McGilvray. After the meeting had adjourned, they told the pastor of the First Baptist Church that there would be no attempt to ask members of the First Baptist Church to join and affiliate with theirs. Negotiations were made with the Wesley Methodist Church, as it was disbanding to go into the Southern Methodist Conference. On November 1, 1943, the committee bought the Wesley Methodist Church for \$10,500 in cash. The committee had collected \$2,500 and borrowed the remaining \$8,000 from Judge P. O. Beard of Marshall. The organization of the church was planned for November 7, 1943, at 2:30 P. M.

A committee composed of Joe McGilvray, Richard Porter, and Mack V. Runnels called on the District Missionary of District 1 of the Texas Baptist General Convention, Morris A. Roberts of Longview, for a conference upon

<sup>33</sup>Mrs. Elmer Wheeler.

<sup>34</sup>Mr. J. Wesley Smith.

information relative to the organization of the church. They wanted to stay within the rules of the Southern Baptist Convention. Roberts assured them of his co-operation. A committee sent invitations to churches and denominational leaders in East Texas to aid in helping organize the church. At the meeting, Morris A. Roberts was chosen as the moderator, and Rev. T. B. Randolph of the Port Caddo Baptist Church, Marshall, Texas, was chosen as clerk. Many pastors from all over East Texas came to the meeting. The sermon was brought by Dr. Porter M. Bailes of Tyler. Dr. H. D. Bruce asked for an offering to be made and \$112.50 was collected. That afternoon ninety-one members were taken into the fellowship of the church. The officers were to be elected at the evening services. The first officers and Board of Deacons were as follows: Richard Porter, Temporary moderator; Herbert Pace, Clerk; Frank Banta, treasurer; A. H. Faulkner, W. M. Summers, and C. M. Turlington. The trustees were Joe McGilvray, Gordon Peteet, Richard Porter, W. M. Summers, J. P. Meadows, Herbert Pace, M. V. Runnels, W. F. Lott, Frank Banta, C. M. Turlington, and C. U. Bridges, deacons. On November 10, 1943, another conference was called and Richard Porter acted as moderator. Joe McGilvray was selected to serve as chairman of the Board of Deacons. A committee was appointed to nominate all officers for the organizations of the church. The committee was composed of Mack V. Runnels, J. P. Meadows, Herbert Pace, and Gordon Peteet. At this meeting Miss Lucile Williams was selected as Social Secretary and choir director of the church. Miss Eloise Crenshaw was elected on the basis of a part-time Secretary. The first General Secretary was W. F. Lott. The church voted to hold a Charter Member roster for a short period of time and that brought the number of members to one hundred and forty-four.

On November 21, 1943, a conference was called and appointed a Pulpit Committee composed of Joe McGilvray, Chairman; Aubrey Faulkner, Lucille Williams, Dr. C. A. Wyatt, and Mrs. Edward Peteet. On November 23, 1943, the first meeting was held to formulate the policies of the church. A check was forwarded to the Co-Operative Program at Dallas, Texas, in the amount of \$262.50. The first pastor contacted and heard on December 12, 1943, was Dr. C. E. Autrey, pastor of the First Baptist Church at West Monroe, Louisiana. There were one hundred and twenty-one present in Sunday School that day. A contract was approved by the church on December 29, 1943, to be given to W. J. Hardy to remodel the building. A gift of \$1,000 to the

endowment fund of the College of Marshall was approved to be paid that year. Joe McGilvray was appointed to make the plan of pastors each Sunday until the church elected its pastor. Rev. O. F. Dingler, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of Beaumont, Texas, was called to preach on the night of February 9, 1944. The building was being repaired and the church services were held in the annex of the church. On February 11, 1944, a conference meeting was held, the result being that Rev. O. F. Dingler was called back at a salary of \$5,000 annually and a suitable home. Plans were also made to secure an Educational Director at a salary of \$3,600 annually. Rev. Dingler was found at Albuquerque, New Mexico. On February 27, 1944, Rev. Dingler held a service at the church and accepted the call to come to Marshall. He came back March 12, 1944. The church in the first five months had raised \$12,000 in cash and had baptized fourteen new converts. The first revival was held by Rev. Dingler, beginning April 9, 1944, and resulted in forty-three new additions to the church.

The second revival meeting began September 10, 1944, and it brought ninety new additions to the church. The membership at that time was four hundred and thirteen. The first full-time secretary was Miss Bertha Fogle, who was employed September 1, 1944. The following men were voted by the church on July 12, 1944, and were ordained on September 6, 1944, as Deacons: Lamar Smith, Dr. C. A. Wyatt, J. L. Bryant, H. D. Hollis, A. H. Faulkner, and Guy Stokes. A check was sent to the East Texas Baptist College Endowment Fund in the last week of September. At the end of the first associational year the church had a membership of four hundred and nine, thirty-nine by baptism, and total receipts for the year were \$27,166.99. On October 3 and 4, 1944, the Soda Lake Association met at Jefferson in the First Baptist Church and Rev. Dingler and the moderator presented a petition to the association to enter the Central Baptist Church. It was accepted unanimously. On November 5, 1944, Dr. Porter M. Bailes came and gave the sermon for the first anniversary of the church. The Training Union was under Mack V. Runnels, the Director. The first meeting was held on November 7, 1943. At the end of the first year the enrollment was two hundred and thirty-six.

Lamar Smith was elected as director of the Training Union in the year of 1944-1945. Mrs. M. V. Runnels was recommended by the Board of Deacons to be the first president of the W. M. U., and she was accepted by the W. M. U. and the church. On December 10, 1943,

twenty-two women met at the church for a supper. Two circles were formed at the meeting. The first regular meeting was held the first Monday in January 1944. The W. M. U. the first year gave \$1,496.18 in gifts. The Central Baptist Church grew rapidly, and soon had to meet in buildings outside of the church. Mrs. R. D. Maxwell of Park Place Church of Houston, Texas came to the church as the Young People's Secretary and Financial Secretary.

On July 11, 1945, the committee came up with a proposal for a permanent new home to be constructed. A lot was bought on the corner of South Washington and East Fannin Streets through to the South Bolivar Street. It was one-half a city block and was bought from L. W. Kariel for \$16,000. Mr. Edmund Key, who owned the other half of the block, would not sell his property to the church, saying, however, that if he ever should decide to sell, he would sell to the church. On September 5, 1945, Miss Bertha Fogle resigned as the church secretary. At the close of the second year the Sunday School had an enrollment of five hundred and eighty-six and the Training Union two hundred and ninety-nine. The W. M. U. had four circles and a membership of fifty-six. On September 16 to 30, 1945, the church held a full revival with Rev. O. F. Dingler preaching the sermons and E. Frank Stinson directing the singing. Two more choirs were organized that year under Miss Lucille Williams. In October 1945, the membership was six hundred and twelve, three hundred and twenty-three additions for the year, seventy-four baptisms, two hundred and forty-two by letter, and seven by statement. Gifts totaled \$35,226.81.

On November 11, 1945, Dingler called a meeting of deacons and told them he was resigning to resume his studies at Baylor University. The church accepted it on November 14, 1945, and it became effective on December 1, 1945. At the meeting, a pulpit committee was appointed and composed of C. M. Turlington, Chairman; John Bryant, Richard Porter, Mrs. Mack V. Runnels, and Mrs. W. H. Wilson. The Pulpit Supply Committee composed of Joe McGilvray, Chairman; Guy Stokes, and Lamar Smith. Dr. T. C. Gardner, who is the State Baptist Training Director at Dallas, suggested Dr. Ira C. Cole of Charleston, South Carolina, who was in Texas at that time. On February 10, 1946, Dr. Cole preached both services at the church. He remained to preach again on the night of February 13, 1946, and was asked to come to the church at Marshall. He accepted that night and said he would get back as quickly as the Charleston Heights Baptist Church could

relieve him. He was given a salary of \$5,000. His church was the third largest in the number of baptisms in the Southern Baptist Convention the previous year. Mrs. G. R. Stokes became the new church secretary after the resignation of Mrs. R. D. Maxwell. Most of the Sunday School departments now had to be divided into two sections: The fall revival was under the direction of Rev. R. O. Cauker, pastor of the Highland Baptist Church, Shreveport, Louisiana, with Bill Cox, East Texas Baptist College student, the leader in singing. Many students had enlisted in the church. A permanent building committee was appointed and composed of Frank Banta, Chairman; C. M. Turlington, M. V. Runnels, Dr. C. A. Wyatt, John Bryant, Joe McGilvray, G. R. Stokes, W. H. Wilson, Cecil Hill, Hugh Hollis, and Richard Porter. Architect Preston Geren was asked and agreed to undertake plans for the new church plant.

During 1946, all indebtedness of the church property was liquidated. At the end of the third year the enrollment of the Sunday School numbered six hundred and seventy-one. G. R. Stokes was elected for 1947 as Sunday School Superintendent by the church. The Training Union had a membership of three hundred and sixty-four at the end of the third year. The W. M. U. had fifty-six in membership. The church elected Mrs. P. N. Pender as President of W. M. U. for the year of 1947. At the end of the associational year of 1946 the church membership was seven hundred and forty-four, eighty-eight baptisms, two hundred and twenty-five by letter, and six by statement. The total of the offering was \$37,839.72. In a three year period the membership was seven hundred and sixty-two; two hundred and seven by baptisms, and a total collection of \$103,410.97.<sup>35</sup>

Such an intensive, if brief, glance at the history, development and growth of the churches of Marshall, provides an adequate record of the city's own growth in citizenship, in community spirit, and in acceptance of responsibility.

The churches, by co-operating with each other, no matter what faith or creed they may endorse, have, through the years, proved of inestimable worth to the city's progress in business, in education, and in all phases of life.

<sup>35</sup>History of the Central Baptist Church, Marshall, Texas, 1943-1946.

## Chapter VIII

### Marshallites Who Have Gained Fame Elsewhere

The City of Marshall has been—and still is—well represented by people from this city who have held high positions in state and national affairs.

On Marshall's roll call of those who achieved fame elsewhere, there is, to begin with, James and Emily Scott Cellum. This couple came to Marshall from the state of Virginia in the year of 1838, and settled, nine miles east of Marshall, on a land grant of 160 acres, given them by President Anson Jones. The couple erected a one room log cabin, without windows, on their homestead, and kept a sharp lookout for Indians. There were few neighbors in those days.

Marshall points to them with pride today for James Cellum was one of those who fought in the Battle of San Jacinto, and whose portrait may be found in the famed painting of the surrender of Santa Anna to Houston—Cellum, in the painting stands slightly to the left of General Houston.<sup>1</sup>

Harrison County also possessed a famous duelist, one that ranked, in fact with General Albert Sidney Johnston, Felix Houston, Governor Lubbock, Colonel Thomas William Ward, and Sam Houston. His name was Louis Trezevant Wigfall, and he hailed from South Carolina. He came to Marshall in 1845 to open a partnership law firm, Ochiltree, Jennings, and Wigfall. There are two stories of duels which are connected with him. Before he came to Texas he had run for office against a man named Preston Brooks. Both of them had been prominent residents of Edgefield, South Carolina, at that time, (1839-1840). The story goes that a newspaper had printed a political card, which gave Wigfall much offense. Whittfield Brooks, father of Preston Brooks, the publisher and owner of the newspaper, had been challenged by Louis T. Wigfall to a duel, but no attention had been paid it. Wigfall had tacked a notice on the court-house door calling Brooks a coward. Chancellor Carroll, who was a friend of both, went to the door and had started to pull the notice off, when Wigfall called out that if he did pull it off he would shoot. He challenged Carroll to a duel, which was arranged for the next morning. Tom

<sup>1</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

Byrd, a young lawyer, went to the door and pulled the paper; Wigfall shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. His last words were that he guessed two could play that game. Next morning, Wigfall and Carroll lined up for the duel, ten paces apart. The two fired pistols at the same time and both of them missed. Afterward the two got into a wagon carriage together and started toward Hamburg. On the way they met Preston Brooks who was in a furious mood, feeling that Wigfall had insulted his family. He wanted to face Wigfall in a duel. Wigfall and Carroll turned around and went back to the location where the first duel had been staged. Wigfall and Brooks lined up with pistols for the duel; both of them fired at the same time, and both hit each other. Both were wounded so badly that neither one could fire a second shot. But after the fiery duelist migrated to Texas, his troubles seemed to end. While Wigfall lived at Marshall he had no personal difficulties. He was elected to the State Senate from Harrison County in 1857, and was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate in 1858. When the Southern States seceded from the Union, he escaped to Cuba and made his way to London, England. He came back to the United States a few years later and died on February 15, 1874, at Galveston, Texas, where he is buried.

Peter Whetstone is another person of whom Marshall is justly proud. He was one of the city's earliest and best citizens. He gave the land to the commission which Marshall stands on today; he gave a plot of ten acres of land to Marshall University and Marshall Senior and Junior High School stands on that today. He was one of the charter members of Harrison County at the time of its birth in 1839. He gave a lot to the First Methodist Church in order that they might erect a church. He was one of the leaders of the Moderator Movement in the city in 1841 and 1844. Peter Whetstone was killed by a political enemy, William T. Boulware.<sup>2</sup>

Thomas Jefferson Rusk, a native of South Carolina, was another Marshall lawyer who was famous for his outstanding work.<sup>3</sup> He was Chief Justice of the Republic of Texas Supreme Court; he was the first Secretary of War of the Republic of Texas, and he served in the second Congress. He was a General under Sam Houston, and was later made Brigadier General of the Republic of Texas

<sup>2</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.  
<sup>3</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

Militia in 1843.<sup>4</sup> Once when the Caddo Indians threatened to make trouble in Nacogdoches County, General T. J. Rusk, commanding, his army, chased the Indians across into Harrison County, and on into Louisiana. The people of Shreveport alarmed at the thought of the horde of fleeing Indians in their midst, demanded protection from the Federal troops, and General Rusk was finally stopped, by an order from the Government. He told the Indians that he would punish them next time, and keep on after them, no matter where it was. This was the last Indian raid, or fear of it, in Harrison County.<sup>5</sup> Rusk was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1836. He served at the Texas Annexation service of 1845. He was appointed to the United States Senate and was elected President pro tem of the United States Senate in 1857.<sup>6</sup>

Robert Potter, who lived on the shores of Caddo Lake, was one of the first settlers in Harrison County. There is a place on Caddo Lake today called Potter's Point in his honor.<sup>7</sup> He was a member of the committee that drafted a constitution before the Declaration of Independence of 1836 was written. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He served in the Senate of the Republic of Texas, it being the fifth Congress in 1840, and was the first Secretary of Navy of the Republic of Texas. He was a courageous person and an orator. His, or so it is rumored, was the only tongue Sam Houston feared in his latter days.<sup>8</sup>

Isaac Van Zandt was another great lawyer from the City of Marshall. He is credited for naming the town after John Marshall.<sup>9</sup> He won several races to the Congress of the Republic of Texas. In 1842, Sam Houston appointed him as minister to the United States from Texas. He had conferences with John C. Calhoun. J. Pinckney Henderson helped him or was his coadjutor. In 1844, he was still minister and was present, with President John Tyler, when Upsher and Gilmer, who were members of the cabinet, were killed by the bursting of a gun. The President's cabinet was meeting at the time the incident occurred. Van Zandt

<sup>4</sup>White and Richardson, *East Texas, Its History and Its Makers*, vol. 2, p. 576.

<sup>5</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

<sup>6</sup>White and Richardson, *East Texas, Its History and Its Makers*, vol. 2, p. 576.

<sup>7</sup>Shreveport Times, March 9, 1947, p. 39.

<sup>8</sup>White and Richardson, *East Texas, Its History and Its Makers*, vol. 1, pp. 72, 74, 126.

<sup>9</sup>Armstrong, J. C., History of Harrison County, Texas, (1839-1880).

was also leader of the "Homestead Clause," that was given to the people of Texas in the Constitution of 1845.<sup>10</sup>

George B. Adkins was the first Chief Justice of Harrison County, Texas. President Mirabeau B. Lamar appointed him to the position upon the creation of the county. Adkins constructed, owned, and operated the Capitol Hotel, known as the largest hotel in the Southwest. It was, indeed, the largest hotel between New Orleans and San Francisco. Adkins constructed, as well, the First Methodist Church building, the Marshall University building, and the Marshall Masonic Female Institute building, which the Masonic Lodge met in for many years. The Harrison County Bar Association held one of its first banquets in 1859, in the Capitol Hotel. Afterwards many of the men became famous as Governors, Senators, and Congressmen. Adkins, in his day, was well-known for being a progressive thinker and a prominent citizen.

Dr. James Starr of Marshall was Secretary of Treasury under the administration of President Mirabeau B. Lamar. He was a sales agent for the states west of the Mississippi River for the Post Office Department of the Confederate States. It was he who bought the lot the Trinity Episcopal Church was to be constructed on, when the church was badly in debt, and was forced to sell it. Dr. Starr deeded the lot back to the Trinity Episcopal Church.<sup>11</sup>

Not all Marshall's "first Citizens" of the past were men. Lucy Holcombe, originally of Tennessee made a name for herself in the city during and after the Civil War.

Lucy Holcombe was born in LaGrange, Tennessee, on June 11, 1832, and moved with her parent, Col. B. L. Holcombe, to the Republic of Texas, settling near Marshall. Their house erected where Bishop College now stands, was constructed in 1850, and was one of the first brick structures built in Marshall by slaves. The home was named Wyalucing which, in Indian tongue, means home of the friendless. The negroes who lived among the pines looked upon Lucy Holcombe as a goddess. She had two brothers and a sister. At the age of twenty-six she married Colonel Francis Wilkerson Pickens, who had just been appointed minister to Russia, and who was to be Governor of South Carolina from 1860 to 1862. She was wealthy, brilliant, and a beauty of the aristocratic South. The wedding was held out in the open at the Holcombe home. It was, without

<sup>10</sup>White and Richardson, *East Texas, Its History and Its Makers*, vol. 3, pp. 1290-1291.

<sup>11</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

exception, the largest wedding ever held in Marshall. Congressmen and Senators came from everywhere.

When the Pickens arrived in Russia, Lucy became an outstanding favorite of the Czar, Alexander the Second, and Czarina Catherine the Second of Russia. At the Imperial Palace Alexander had two large ballrooms. The smaller was used when the Czar and Czarina gave balls for favorites. In the other one they gave balls for less royal guest favorites. Lucy was always among the honored and often danced as the dancing partner of Czar Alexander the Second. Her child was born in the Imperial Palace, which was very unusual. When Lucy approached motherhood she was removed to the Imperial Palace by orders of the Czar and Czarina of Russia. The Czarina appointed herself as godmother. Arrangements were made for the initial reception and christening of the child. The Imperial Palace procedure followed. When the child was born a salute was given by the firing of the palace guns and the Imperial band played in celebration of the event. The christening was performed in the Imperial Chapel after the questioning of the dignities as to the child to be named. The Majestic Grandmother (Czarina) named her Duschka. In English it means darling or little soul. As the Russian custom was to attach more than one name to the child she was given several more. She was christened Duschka Oliva Nevia Virginia Dorothea Pickens. She was called by her first name. Colonel Pickens was called home when the Civil War was about to begin, and was immediately made Wartime Governor of South Carolina. He found the nation on the eve of a bloody war. The Federal Government wanted him to come home to try to keep South Carolina from seceding from the Union. In the Confederate Army there was a legion named after Mrs. Pickens. The Holcombe Legion was partly financed by Mrs. Pickens. At the close of his administration as Governor of South Carolina, Pickens retired to private life at his home near Edgefield, South Carolina. Lucy was the only woman to have her picture placed on Confederate money. The picture was on the \$1 and \$100 bills.<sup>12</sup> Lucy was Regent for the State of South Carolina in the Mount Vernon Association, and was the originator and president of the Monument Association of Edgefield County, South Carolina, which erected a monument in honor of the Confederate dead.<sup>13</sup> The Queen of the Confederacy, Lucy, died there in 1900, five years after the death of her Russian born daughter, who in 1880

<sup>12</sup>Miss Anna Smith.

<sup>13</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

had become the bride of Dr. George Dugas of Augusta, Georgia.<sup>14</sup>

Another prominent Marshallite during the Civil War was General Walter P. Lane, born in Cork County, Ireland, in 1817. He and his parents came to America in 1821 and made a home at Fairview, Guernsey County, Ohio. Later they moved to Wheeling, West Virginia. There were nine children in the family. In 1835 Walter P. Lane came to Texas. On his way he stopped at Louisville, Kentucky, where his brother Wade Lane lived. He stayed there for a few months, seeing General Stephen F. Austin and Dr. Branch T. Archer from Texas. He found out much about Texas from these men. Lane went to New Orleans by way of the Red River, and stayed there for a while, then went to Natchitoches, Louisiana, from whence he went on foot to San Augustine, Texas. A company was being organized there to keep Texas independent, and he joined it in the place of a man who did not wish to join. At Nacogdoches he experienced various encounters with Indians and Mexicans. He participated in the Battle of San Jacinto. After it on April 21, 1836, he was given an honorary discharge. He went back to Nacogdoches, where he received much military glory, and then he went home at Wheeling, West Virginia, and visited his parents. He returned to Texas on a schooner and settled at Houston. Out on the seas, for six months, he had thrilling adventures with Mexicans and mutineers. He went from Houston to San Augustine, teaching school there for a while, but he soon went to work as a surveyor. He had many fights with the Indians during this year.

Finally Lane went into business with a merchant at Hamilton, up the Sabine River. In 1843, he sold out and went to San Antonio still looking for adventure. The Mexican War broke out and he joined General Zachary Taylor's forces. He fought in several battles, and remained in the army until peace was declared. When the Mexican War was over he returned once again to his home at Wheeling, West Virginia, and visited his parents. In 1849, the gold rush took him all the way to California. At Sacramento, California, he was rich one day and was flat broke the next. In one year he made \$8,000 and hoped to make a success in a provision store, but the American River overflowed and he lost everything. He went to Nevada and into the mining industry. After eight months in it he went to San Francisco and sailed for Callao, Peru, the port entry of Lima, Peru. He stayed for several months and then came back to Texas. He came to Marshall, Texas

<sup>14</sup>Miss Anna Smith.

this time, where George Lane, his brother, lived. He took a company with him to Arizona to look for gold but it was a failure. They suffered numerous raids from the Apache Indians. Lane came back to Marshall and entered the merchandising business, until in 1861, he joined Captain Winston's Company of Harrison County. He later on went to Dallas and was mustered into the Third Texas Cavalry. He fought in nearly all of the major and minor battles west of the Mississippi River. His experience with the Indians gave him an advantage. The last battle he fought in, which was of any importance, was the Battle of Mansfield, Louisiana. After the Civil War, in 1865, he returned to Marshall where he stayed until he died in 1892. He was buried in Marshall. The whole city and state mourned for his death. He is the Marshal Ney of Texas.<sup>15</sup>

Edward Clark was one of the two men from Marshall who served as Governor of the State of Texas. Edward Clark is the grandfather of O. H. Clark, a prominent business man of the City of Marshall at the First National Bank. Clark came to Marshall in 1843 when he was twenty-six years of age. He lived the remainder of his life at Marshall with the exception of the eight years he served in the State Legislature and as Governor of Texas. He had one daughter, Nannie Clark Wallace, and two sons, John E. and Thomas Clark. John E. was the father of O. H. Clark. He lived about one mile northeast of Marshall, where there is an addition named in his honor. Edward Clark was a native of Georgia and came to Texas in early life. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1845, and was an outstanding Texas statesman. The first time he was elected to the State Legislature he was the secretary of the House of Representatives; later he became Senator. He was Secretary of State during the administration of E. M. Pease, 1853 to 1857. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1858, along with Governor Sam Houston. In March 1861, Clark was sworn in as Governor when Houston refused to give allegiance to the Confederacy or to secede with the South. On June 8, 1861, Clark called for enlistment of volunteers in the army. The 2,500 United States soldiers in Texas were made to surrender arms and thereafter were given parole. By November 1861, there were fifteen thousand recruits of the Confederate Army from Texas. After Clark left the Governor's office, he formed a regiment and fought in Randle's Brigade and Walker's Division. After General Randle was killed, Colonel Clark commanded the regiment and was wounded at Pleasant

<sup>15</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

Hill, Louisiana. Clark was a logical reasoner, an able clear-headed executive, and a direct speaker. Some of the important provisions of the State Constitution of 1845 were a result of his leadership. He retired, and died a few years later at Marshall.

Pendleton Murrah was another one from Marshall who served as Governor of Texas. He was a native of South Carolina, a lawyer by profession, and he believed in state's rights. He at one time ran for Congress from this district on the Know Nothing ticket and was badly defeated. In 1857, he was elected to the State Legislature to represent this county. He was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1863. Murrah won the election over T. J. Chambers by a vote of 17,511 to 12,455, 1,070 other votes being scattered. During sixteen months of his administration Texas was still in the Confederacy.

Murrah was suffering from consumption when, in 1865, after the Confederacy fell, he went to Mexico. He died at Monterey in July 1866. His period as Governor was over the trying period of the State of Texas as ammunition along with war articles were manufactured in Texas.<sup>16</sup>

Dr. E. M. Marvin is known and remembered as one of Marshall's great ministers. He was pastor of the First Methodist Church when on April 24, 1866, he was elected as a Bishop at the General Conference on the first ballot. He was invited by Rev. Proattsman. He was ordained at the Conference held in New Orleans. He was not a member of the body that actually elected him.<sup>17</sup>

Another prominent citizen during the Civil War was Mr. W. W. Heartsill, who was a well known merchant of the city. He enlisted in the Confederate Army after he came to Marshall. He kept a diary as the days passed; telling what occurred each day. He probably kept the best diary of the Civil War of anyone in East Texas. He came back to Marshall and had the diary published. One thousand copies were sold in this section.

Homer M. Price is well known and well-loved throughout East Texas as well as at Marshall.<sup>18</sup> He was a dean of Texas Journalists, a nationally known columnist,<sup>19</sup> and one of the early owners of the *Marshall Messenger*. He operated and owned the *Sentinel* that backed the Prohibition

<sup>16</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>17</sup>First Methodist Church, Marshall, Texas, 1845-1945.

<sup>18</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>19</sup>Marshall News Messenger, October 26, 1941.

in Marshall and Harrison County, even though it was at a loss of money. He owned the *Noontime Sentinel* that lived for several years. In 1919 he and Bryan Blalock began publication of the *Marshall Morning News*. He and W. A. Adair sold their newspapers at the same time to the same people. The two newspapers were combined in 1937, and made the *Marshall News Messenger*. Price, during later years, wrote a column, which was published daily in several newspapers throughout East Texas. The column was known as "Heard on the Street Corners."

W. A. Adair, who was a native of Marshall, Texas, being born in 1857, is remembered for his outstanding work as a publisher and writer in the newspaper field. He operated and published the *Marshall Messenger* from 1884 to 1925.<sup>20</sup> He was the "Kadi" of the Texas Press, and was known in the newspaper world from Texas to New York. He had a high sense of honor, intellectual integrity, and was very courageous.<sup>21</sup> He was a progressive and a leader in the community.<sup>22</sup>

Charlie A. Beehn is remembered for the work he did as an editor of a newspaper at Marshall.<sup>23</sup> He worked on Marshall newspapers for forty-one years. He worked also on the *Dallas Morning News*, *Houston Chronicle*, and others.<sup>24</sup> He is remembered for winning the only large portrait picture of Robert E. Lee at Memphis, Tennessee in 1871. It is still held by his wife, Mrs. C. A. Beehn.<sup>25</sup>

T. Whitfield Davidson of Marshall was a candidate for Governor of Texas in 1924. He made a good race but lost. He ran against Lynch Davidson and others in a field of nine. He placed fourth with barely over 125,000 votes. He served as Lieutenant-Governor of Texas during the two terms of Pat Neff.<sup>26</sup> He has for many years and still is Federal District Judge in Dallas County, Texas.

Ben Woodall, a well known lawyer of Marshall, was the first assistant to the Attorney General of Texas, Gerald C. Mann and Grover Sellers.

Marshall today is fairly well represented in the literary and artistic field. Don Brown of Marshall is well known over East Texas and in the northwestern part of Louisiana

<sup>20</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>21</sup>Marshall News Messenger, October 26, 1941.

<sup>22</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>23</sup>Mrs. C. A. Beehn.

<sup>24</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 25, 1940.

<sup>25</sup>Mrs. C. A. Beehn.

<sup>26</sup>White and Richardson, *East Texas, Its History and Its Makers*, vol. 1, p. 355.

as an artist. He is at present, in 1947, art instructor at Centenary College.<sup>27</sup>

Miss Carolyn Ramsey is a writer for a national magazine and writes articles in the Reader's Digest as well.

Michael Scully is a writer for a national magazine and writes articles in the Reader's Digest.<sup>28</sup>

Many Marshallites have achieved prominence in the business world. Oscar B. Jones of Marshall in 1946 was elected President of the Texas Chamber of Commerce Manager Association.<sup>29</sup>

Frank Davis is remembered throughout East Texas and Louisiana as owner and operator of one of the best feed mills in this part of the country. He bought feeds from far distant points over Texas and made into brands of his mill which sells them to a large majority of East Texas. Often there were as many as twenty-five, or more, complete carloads of feed on the railroad tracks per day.<sup>30</sup>

Bryan Blalock was in the early part of 1947 elected for the seventh time to be President of Texas Milk Products Company. It is a state wide company.

Among other prominent Marshallites today there is Ladd Moore, a captain in the Air Forces, and one of the few Americans who flew with the Chinese Air Forces for Chiang Kai-Shek.<sup>31</sup> Still another man widely known today in the political field is Myron G. Blalock, national committeeman for the Democratic Party of Texas.<sup>32</sup>

Another, who has become highly successful in the medical world, is Dr. Frank Shelby Groner, Jr., who is today administrator of the largest and most complete hospital in the world, located at Memphis, Tennessee.<sup>33</sup>

John V. Berglund of Marshall is a well known pastor of Methodist churches over Texas. In early 1947 he is teaching Bible and Religion at Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas.<sup>34</sup>

As we examine this roll call of names we see that Marshall has made, over a period of many years, constant and outstanding contributions of leadership to her state and to her country.

<sup>27</sup>Mr. R. P. Watson, Jr.

<sup>28</sup>Mr. J. W. Cyphers.

<sup>29</sup>Mr. R. P. Watson, Jr.

<sup>30</sup>*Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.*

<sup>31</sup>Mr. R. P. Watson, Jr.

<sup>32</sup>Mr. Fred Armstrong.

<sup>33</sup>Mr. R. P. Watson, Jr.

<sup>34</sup>Mr. J. W. Cyphers.

## Chapter IX

### Organizations in Marshall

There are a number of clubs and organizations in the City of Marshall that provide leadership, support community drives for better government, and otherwise encourage good citizenship. This support has been a prime factor in the city's development in the past, and remains so today.

The City Federation of Women's Clubs was organized around 1900. The five charter clubs that make the City Federation today are the Ingleside Club, the Woman's Club, the Rainey Civic League, the Music Club, and the Sesame Club. The Marshall City Federation of Women's Clubs has supported all worthwhile improvements in the city and county. It is this Federation that organized the Marshall Public Library in 1900, and it is they who sponsor it today.

Miss Katherine Recknagel was a charter member when the City Federation Club was organized, and was at the time a member of the Ingleside Club. The Ingleside Club was the first library in Marshall, as it began as a circulating book club in 1886. It re-organized and became a study club when the City Federation was first organized. Miss Recknagel was formerly a librarian of the Marshall Public Library.

The Marshall Public Library was organized over forty-six years ago when Mrs. E. Key, Mrs. T. B. Owens, and Professor W. D. Allen met with a group of far-sighted persons in the old Knights of Pythias lodge building, and discussed ways to raise funds to make a library. This happened around 1900. There was a social held where if anyone came they had to bring at least one book or more and the library got four hundred and eighty-three books that night. Mrs. E. Key is called the "Mother of the Library" as she worked so persistently in getting it started. In 1925, the present two-story red brick building of colonial type was constructed. At the start the library was kept by a librarian who volunteered to work for one week; the next week someone else would volunteer. Ralph Spencer was the first paid librarian, getting \$10 a week. The city has supported the library from the start.

There are five clubs that sponsor shelves in the Marshall Public Library. The Amaryllis Beaty Garden Club sponsors a shelf on gardening. Ernest Powell started giving books to the library in 1929, and the Sesame Club today gives a

large number of books. This club organized a shelf called the Ernest Powell shelf. The Ingleside Club sponsors the shelf on Texas and the information of Texas. The Optimist Club also has a shelf in the library. Various other clubs give memorial books in honor of departed members. These shelves that are maintained by clubs are kept as a yearly project.

The Marshall Music Club, up till last summer, had given over five hundred copies of music and material of music. There are many highly useful books on music in the library that are used by choir directors. The auditorium is used for all kinds of programs of culture, such as book reviews, musical programs, and others.

The Marshall Camp Fire Council president, Mrs. John Taylor, reported to the president of the City Federation of Clubs, Mrs. George Recknagel, that they would have as a yearly project a shelf in the Marshall Public Library. The Woman's Club has contributed much to the library by being a charter club of the City Federation and giving most of its time and funds to the library. The Rainey Civic League has a very good history of civic support and has given much support to the library. It also granted to the school board the land on which Van Zandt School is located today. The Sesame Club has been active and helpful to the library.

Four other member clubs are the Marshall Literary Club, Talmidim Club, College Women's Club, and the Modern Mother's Club. All have contributed books to the library and have shelves as a yearly project.

During the early days there was held in the old Tabernacle Building, located on the corner of North Washington and Grand Avenue, a bazaar, much the same as a county fair. Mrs. B. J. Eads, mother of the late Dr. Galen Eads, was the chairman. It was a successful bazaar, netting \$1,600 for the Marshall Public Library. The money was used to construct a library building. The Marshall Public Library is run by a governing board that is composed of one representative from each charter club, making it five in all. Mrs. W. A. Nunley is the secretary and is librarian of the Marshall Public Library. Mrs. George Recknagel was the City Federation of Women's Club president in 1946.<sup>1</sup>

The Progressive League, somewhat similar to the Chamber of Commerce, was first organized in Marshall in 1912.

<sup>1</sup>Mrs. W. A. Nunley. *Newspaper clipping.*

Marvin Turney was president of the organization until it was suspended with the outbreak of World War One.<sup>2</sup> The Marshall Chamber of Commerce was founded on April 23, 1919. The first officers of the organization were: J. H. T. Bibb, president; W. L. Pitts and B. C. McElroy, vice-presidents; and Marvin Turney, treasurer. The first secretary was Mr. Sam Foulks. It is non-sectarian and non-political. It believes in taking the lead in worthwhile public projects.<sup>3</sup> The Marshall Chamber of Commerce can best be defined as a community clearinghouse, where projects and policies are inaugurated, which are the communities' business and not any one person's business. The projects and policies have a tendency to aid the people as a whole. The Marshall Chamber of Commerce today has a total membership of five hundred. The membership elects its Board of Directors, composed of eighteen members of the organization for three-year terms. The Board of Directors then elect the officers of President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, and Treasurer. The Board of Directors meet once each month. All of the officers, the immediate president, and the manager make the Executive Committee of the organization. The Marshall Chamber of Commerce has grown from a one man organization in 1919 to a staff of four people in 1947. It operates on a departmental basis, where an extensive program of work for the promotion of civic, industrial, and agricultural improvements of the Central East Texas territory is carried out. The organization's financial support comes from the members and from firms, individuals, and other organizations.<sup>4</sup>

The Marshall Chamber of Commerce has accomplished many things in the past. To list a few, the chamber sponsored the bond issue for hard-surfaced highways; financed the white-way; influenced the location of the Darco Corporation; organized the Industrial Gas Company; saved the M. and E. T. R. R. from being junked; organized the country club; sponsored the carbon black bill in the legislature; organized the Central East Texas Fair; sponsored the bond issue for a new high school and other civic improvements; helped to finance the constructing of Kahn Memorial Hospital; helped to finance the constructing of the Marshall Public Library; saved Caddo Lake dam; organized the Texas Milk Products Company; sponsored the city manager form of government; helped to finance erecting

<sup>2</sup>Mr. Marvin Turney.

<sup>3</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>4</sup>Mr. Oscar B. Jones.

of the Hotel Marshall; organized the East Texas Dairy Show; helped to finance and sponsor extension work and projects for the county; helped to organize the East Texas Chamber of Commerce; operated the Emergency Seed Loan office from 1932 to 1936; designated and constructed Caddo State Park; secured CCC camp for soil erosion in Harrison County for two periods — one year; located and organized the regional Credit Production Association of Marshall; sponsored the feed and food control campaign in Harrison County; paid for thirty-six canning units for rural communities; secured district office of WPA and TRC in Marshall; operated the emergency relief for one and one-half years until the state could set up an organization in the county to take over its operation; secured the only rural resettlement project in East Texas and one of the three located in Texas; raised over \$45,000 for the College of Marshall from the time Dr. F. S. Groner became president in 1928 up till 1936, and the enrollment increased in that time from sixty to five hundred; the chamber was indirectly responsible for securing approximately three million dollars of state and federal money for highway construction in Harrison County in five years, 1931-1936; it protected Marshall industries on proposed changes in freight rates and truck load limits that would have been detrimental to the operation of local industries; and financed trips for Harrison County farm boys, girls, and women to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College short course at College Station.<sup>5</sup> Some of the important accomplishments of the Marshall Chamber of Commerce since 1936 are its participation in the installation of the city swimming pool, and the acquiring and establishing of the National Youth Administration, operated until 1944, and then converted into an engineering plant called the Sollberger Engineering Company. During 1945 the Sollberger Engineering Company manufactured one million valves for the Maritime Commission in one year as some skilled mechanics were once members of the NYA school. The Chamber of Commerce has founded and has sponsored annually the Junior Livestock Show and Sales and the annual Texas Polled Hereford Association Sales. The Marshall Chamber of Commerce is to continue the Central East Texas Livestock Exposition where a greater dairy progress is perpetuated and made one of the principal educational factors. It has developed more than one and one-half million dollars local market for the dairyman's products.

<sup>5</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

It has made a complete program of reforestation. One of the main accomplishments made by the Marshall Chamber of Commerce was the establishment of the Blue Buckle Overall Company, where a minimum of three hundred people will be employed with an annual payroll of \$600,000. The plant's first year production has been set at four million dollars. This increased the number of plants which the Marshall Chamber of Commerce has been responsible in obtaining for Marshall. These firms, among them being the Darco Corporation, Marshall Manufacturing Company, and others, place Marshall in tenth place of manufactured products, (about \$17,500,000 a year), in Texas. The organization has continually sponsored every movement, civic, economic, agricultural, and industrial, possible for the advancement of the local people.<sup>6</sup>

The presidents of the Marshall Chamber of Commerce beginning with the Progressive League were: Marvin Turney, J. H. T. Bibb, P. H. Manire, W. L. Pitts, B. C. McElroy, Hobart Key, Frank Davis, Knox Lee, E. L. Wells, Jr., Aug. G. Carter, E. B. Hayes, E. Key, Jr., S. E. Wood, Jr., A. D. Kerr, Richard W. Blalock, Jack Mann, and O. H. Clark.<sup>7</sup>

The Marshall Rotary Club was first organized on June 15, 1919. The charter members of the Club were: F. A. Alexander, August G. Carter, Hon. T. W. Davidson, Frank Davis, Ray Daniels, E. J. Fry, I. Hockwald, Joe Hirsch, Clarence Hall, L. H. Irvine, John Keifer, R. P. Littlejohn, E. W. Mahone, H. M. Price, W. L. Pitts, H. E. Pelz, Will Pierce, C. W. Pierpoint, Web Rogers, Dr. C. S. Sargent, G. P. Steadman, Fred Schulle, H. O. Wilson, E. B. Wilson, and P. G. Whaley. The two special projects of the Marshall Rotary Club have been the Student Loan Fund and the Crippled Children's Fund. The purpose of the Student Loan Fund has been to enable girls and boys to get an education who otherwise would not. The purpose of the Crippled Children's Fund has been to help to get medical treatment for children who otherwise would not get it.

The Marshall Rotary Club is non-political and non-sectarian. It is the only one of its kind that is an international organization.<sup>8</sup> The symbol of the club is the wheel. The Rotary Club's mottos are "Service above Self"

<sup>6</sup>Mr. Oscar B. Jones.

<sup>7</sup>Marshall Chamber of Commerce.

<sup>8</sup>Mr. N. D. Goldberg.

and "He profits most who serves best."<sup>9</sup> It has one hundred and ten members in 1947.<sup>10</sup>

The Marshall Lions Club was first organized in 1921. The charter members were Dr. G. P. Rains, Dr. G. R. Oden, A. F. Ramsay, G. J. Rousseau, Joe S. Brown, Gordon R. Bell, Myron G. Blalock, R. A. Barksdale, F. M. Armstrong, H. T. Windt, W. E. Harrington, J. W. Pitts, George J. Recknagel, W. C. Homeyer, S. H. Cook, John E. Hill, P. O. Beard, J. B. Baldwin, Joseph H. T. Bibb, G. H. Keoun, O. M. Battle, Hobart Key, and F. W. Rives.<sup>11</sup> According to Mr. Solon G. Hughes the Marshall Lions Club went out of existence in 1936.

The Marshall Lions Club was re-organized on May 10, 1938. The charter members were T. R. Adams, Fred Armstrong, F. K. Bengtson, Allen H. Burbage, J. Hubert Boyd, John Hugh Covin, J. D. Denney, B. B. Foster, E. U. Holder, J. C. Horton, S. G. Hughes, H. C. Keys, R. E. McClaran, M. T. Morrison, J. W. Nichols, Robert E. Pritt, E. N. Power, Jack Stephens, Winston Taylor, W. M. Thacker, Stanley Timmins, Edwin A. Wagner, R. E. Walker, O. Womack, and L. T. York.<sup>12</sup> The largest project they have is the Lions Park on the North Side. The land was bought and the park was constructed by the club. The city backed the club in making the park.

The Lions Club each year buys eye glasses for children who need them and whose parents are unable to buy them. Up till November 22, 1946, beginning with January 1, 1946, they had bought five pairs. The Lions Club each spring, either in March or April, have a party or carnival at which they make somewhere near one thousand dollars.

The Lions Club each Christmas take and buy presents and food to give to the people who are needy and could not have Christmas otherwise. The Lions Club in the Christmas of 1945, spent around \$700 in this way. The Lions Club gets its money through two ways: (1) each member pays one dollar a month dues, and (2) the carnival and parties they have bring in the rest of it.

The ideal of the Lions Club is to give assistance to the poor and needy in the community. It wants its members to have mutual understanding, friendship, fellowship, and co-operation with each other, and with the community as

<sup>9</sup>Marshall News Messenger, February 24, 1947.

<sup>10</sup>Mr. J. Wesley Smith.

<sup>11</sup>Mr. R. C. Ladymon. Letter.

<sup>12</sup>Mr. R. P. Watson, Jr.

a whole. It wants to make civic improvements in the community. The club does not believe in taking sides in partisan politics or sectarian religion. There are at least one hundred members in the Marshall Lions Club in 1947.<sup>13</sup>

The Marshall Kiwanis Club was organized in 1923.<sup>14</sup> The club's charter members were: Chas. W. Hollinshead, H. D. Puckett, C. W. Lisenby, L. Kariel, C. A. Kennedy, Dr. W. G. Hartt, Reagan R. Huffman, N. A. Green, R. L. George, W. H. Bennett, Chester S. Atkins, N. P. Cockrell, B. J. Reagin, J. W. Cyphers, J. B. Stevens, J. A. McPhail, M. R. Martin, B. F. Badgett, Newton M. Shank, Galen Eads, Chas. R. Martin, R. A. Sexton, John W. Scott, Dr. W. H. Rickles, Geo. T. Trammer, J. F. Wilson, H. L. Smith, Barry D. Greer, D. M. Moore, Dan S. Bedell, Paul Whaley, S. P. Jones, Nathan D. Goldberg, E. E. Sullivan, Julius A. Brown, Fred P. Phillips, Bert Bergson, F. H. Sanders, and Hugh Lane.<sup>15</sup> The club gets its finances from the dues of the members of the club. Starting with 1945 it has sponsored a playground program for children in the City of Marshall; paying the instructors or directors who headed the program.

The Kiwanis Club has seventy members and represents a wide portion or good cross section of the people of Marshall. The club supports any civic improvement for the city and community. It does not support political parties, clubs, or candidates for office. If there is a civic improvement to be voted the club supports it, as the club did in the city bond election in November 1946, in which the members voted 100% for it.

If there is a child that is in need of medical or dental care the club will see that they receive it. The club has fifty-two meetings each year, once a week, and has fifteen committees. The club is non-sectarian and its motto is "We Build." They build the character of both young and old, and build the life of the City of Marshall to a higher standard.<sup>16</sup>

The Marshall Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1936. It co-operates with the Marshall Chamber of Commerce. The officers are elected semi-annually. The members of the Marshall Junior Chamber of Commerce have to be in the age limit of twenty-one to thirty-five. At Christmas time the Junior Chamber of Commerce gives

<sup>13</sup>Mr. Ernest Smith.

<sup>14</sup>Mr. Arnold Milner.

<sup>15</sup>Mr. Ben Woodall.

<sup>16</sup>Mr. Arnold Milner.

toys, food, and clothing to the children and needy people.<sup>17</sup>

The Marshall Altrusa Club was organized in February 1942. It is in many ways similar to the Marshall Rotary Club. Its members are executives who own and operate businesses in the City of Marshall. Only one lady can come from the work of Home Demonstration Agent and others. The club has thirty-five women that makes up its membership.

The finances come from the membership dues of ten dollars per year. There are held two meetings each month, one a business meeting and the other a dinner meeting. It gets finances from projects.

The Marshall Altrusa Club's purpose is to help to improve the City of Marshall in its civic affairs. The club wishes to make civic improvements in the city and community. The club sponsored the USO during the war. It has given to the Marshall Public Senior High School Library many vocational books for the students of the school to study. It has now planned to make a site where a Youth Camp may be organized for the youths of the City of Marshall. The club is non-sectarian and does not support candidates for offices, nor concern itself in any way with politics.<sup>18</sup>

The Marshall Optimist Club was organized in November 1945, when it elected H. R. Freeman as its first president to serve until March 31, 1946. J. E. Freeman was elected its second president and served from April 1, 1946, into the summer, when he resigned. Max Lale was elected president to serve the remainder of the term. The purpose of the club is to develop Optimism as a Philosophy of Life and to have mutual understanding and friendship with the people of the community and surrounding area. It backs all civic improvements of the community. It helps to keep children off the streets and have pleasure in play and work. The club's motto is "Friend of the Boy." The club has helped individual boys by aiding them to find jobs and by getting them out of jail, and by getting them clothes when needed. The club has a total membership of fifty-nine. The club's finances come from plays put on by the club and the dues from the members, paid annually.<sup>19</sup>

Such organizations and clubs have aided tremendously in the city's growth.

<sup>17</sup>Marshall News Messenger, October 26, 1941.

<sup>18</sup>Miss Margaret Bracher.

<sup>19</sup>Mr. Max Lale.

## Chapter X

### Miscellaneous Facts About Marshall

There are several miscellaneous facts about the City of Marshall, Texas that are very interesting.

For instance, on a lot on the corner of North Franklin and West Burleson Streets there is an old oak tree under which General Sam Houston spoke when he was running for Governor in 1849.<sup>1</sup> He was introduced by the father of C. F. Adams,<sup>2</sup> and spoke to an audience of Harrison County and Marshall people. It was his last visit to Marshall. The people of the city were against annexation to the United States. The Sesame Club in 1913 put a tablet on the tree, memorializing the event, with this inscription: "Under this tree General Sam Houston spoke to a Harrison County audience in 1849. This tablet was erected by the Sesame Club in 1913."<sup>3</sup>

Every land title of Marshall dates back to Peter Whetstone. He, his wife, and four children settled at Marshall when it was created.<sup>4</sup>

Harrison County, which Marshall has been county seat of since 1842, was created on September 8, 1839, being carved out of Shelby County, one of the original twenty-five counties of Texas. The county was named in honor of Jonas Harrison, a famous lawyer in this section of Texas, who once lived in this county. Harrison County was in a senatorial district with Shelby and Sabine Counties and was given one Representative by itself.

Most of the people who came to this county came from Southern States. The first forty homes of settlers in Harrison County came from the states in the following order, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Kentucky, and South Carolina. Most of them or their ancestors had come from still other states.

All of Panola County was carved from Harrison County. Parts of Marion, Upshur, and Gregg Counties were carved from Harrison County later on.

Some of the people of Harrison County were opposed to the Compromise of 1850, because they felt the North was taking rights away from the South. These people met in

<sup>1</sup>Sketches Drawn From Marshall and Vicinity, Past and Present.

<sup>2</sup>Dallas Morning News, February 28, 1937.

<sup>3</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>4</sup>Dallas Morning News, February 28, 1937.

Marshall with Dr. William Evans, president; C. M. Adams, secretary; and Ex-Governor J. Pinckney Henderson as the principal speaker. Most of the people of the county agreed with the Compromise of 1850.<sup>5</sup>

The original City of Marshall was one-fourth square mile in area. Up till December 1945, the area of Marshall was nine square miles.<sup>6</sup> With the addition of the Victory Drive section it is estimated that the city expanded to ten and eight-tenths square miles in area as it is in 1947.<sup>7</sup>

In 1850 Marshall was the fourth largest city in the State of Texas with a population of 1,180, 421 of them slaves. It was surpassed by San Antonio, Houston, and New Braunsfels.<sup>8</sup> In 1853 Harrison County had the largest negro population of any county in the State of Texas.<sup>9</sup> In 1860 the population of the city was four thousand.<sup>10</sup> The population of Marshall in 1870 was 1,920. In 1880 the city had jumped to a population of 5,624. In 1890 the population was 7,207; in 1900 7,855, and in 1910 the population of Marshall was 11,452.<sup>11</sup> In 1920 the population of Marshall was 14,271,<sup>12</sup> in 1930 16,203, and in 1940 the population was 18,401. In 1947 the population of Marshall is estimated to be 25,000.<sup>13</sup>

In 1922, Marshall ranked twelfth among Texas cities in manufacturing. That year gas was sold to manufacturers at Marshall as low as seven cents per thousand feet and was called the cheapest in the South. Thirteen deposits of silica sand were discovered near Marshall. The sand was tested and found to be ninety-nine per cent pure. This aided Marshall greatly in industrial development.

In 1922 Joe Weisman and Company, dry goods department store, was said to be the largest department store in Texas east of Dallas.<sup>14</sup>

In 1923 Marshall had the largest repeating telegraph plant in the South and was working on twenty-four hour service.

<sup>5</sup> Armstrong, J. C., *History of Harrison County, Texas*, (1839-1880).

<sup>6</sup> Mrs. Chesly F. Adams. *Letter*.

<sup>7</sup> Marshall Chamber of Commerce. *Pamphlet*.

<sup>8</sup> Armstrong, J. C., *History of Harrison County, Texas*, (1839-1880).

<sup>9</sup> *Dallas Morning News*, February 28, 1937.

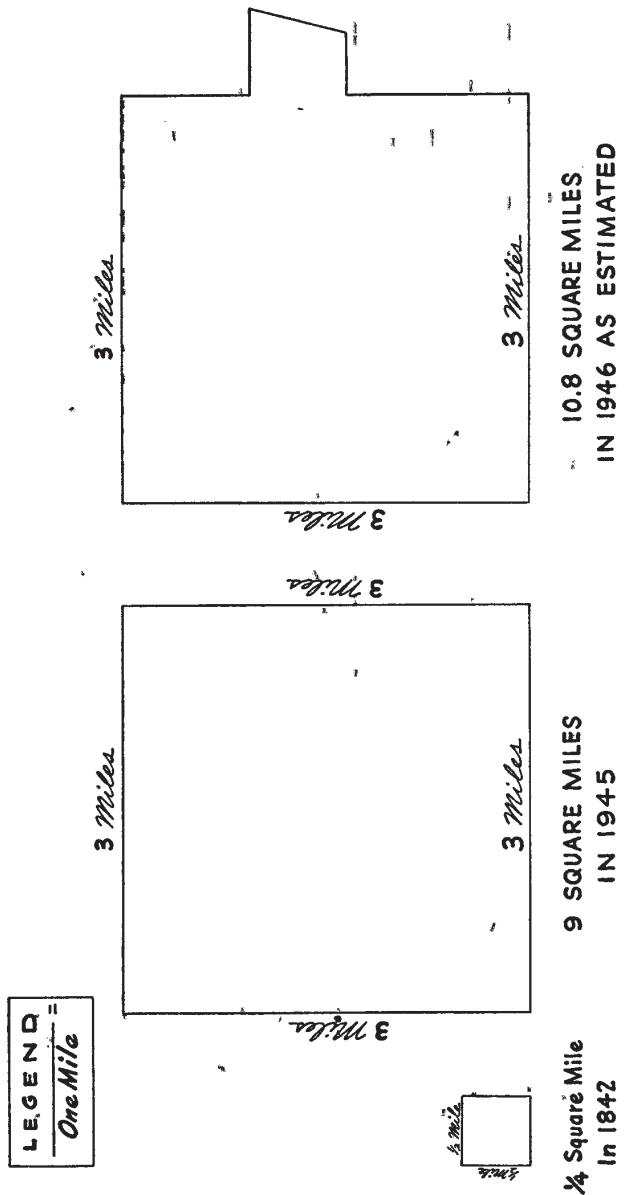
<sup>10</sup> *Texas Almanac of 1936*, p. 144.

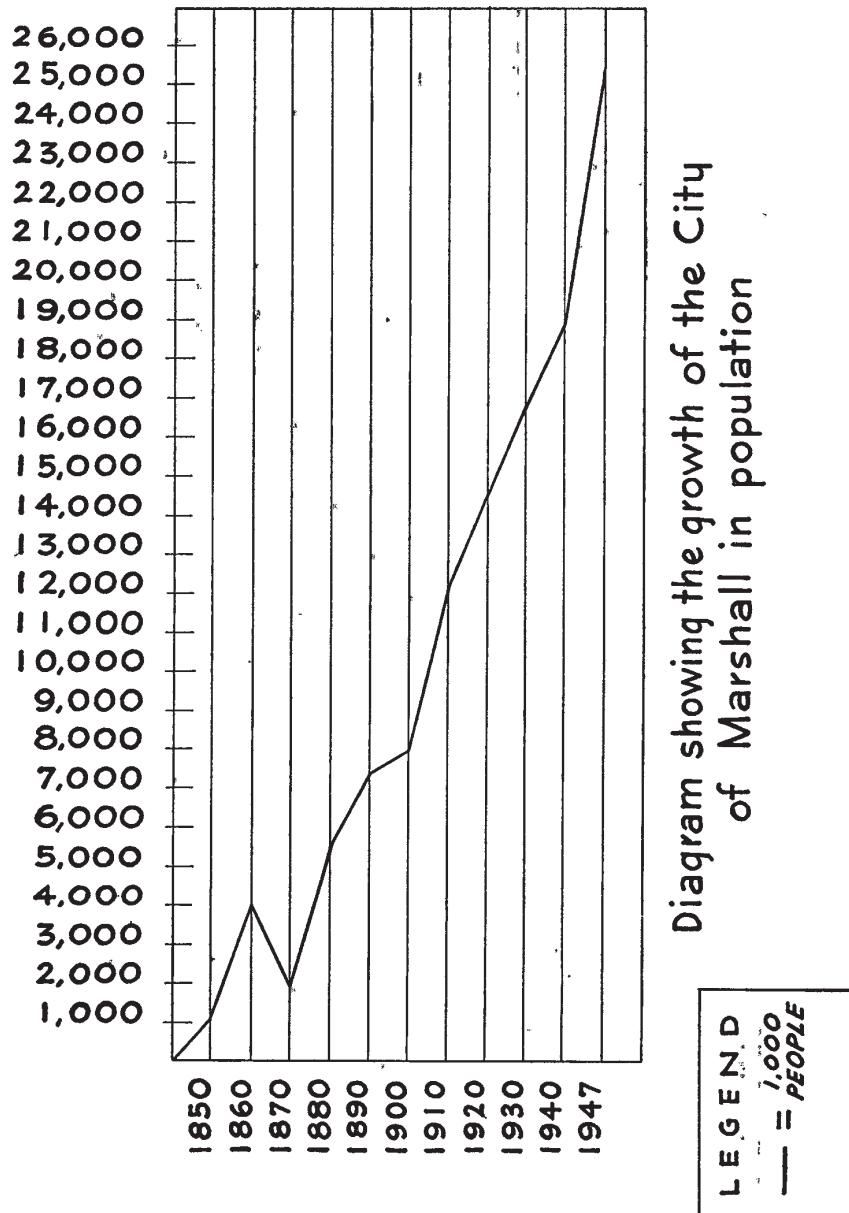
<sup>11</sup> Nelson's *Encyclopedia*.

<sup>12</sup> Worthman, Louis J., *History of Texas*, vol. 5, p. 267.

<sup>13</sup> Marshall Chamber of Commerce. *Pamphlet*.

<sup>14</sup> *Texas Commercial News*, June 17, 1922.





More people in the City of Marshall owned homes than any other city of its size in 1923.<sup>15</sup>

In 1936 Marshall was the tenth ranking industrial city in Texas. The value of the products turned out was over seven million dollars annually. It had twenty-seven factories that employed three thousand workers with an annual industrial payroll of three million dollars.<sup>16</sup> In 1947 Marshall is still ranked tenth as an industrial city in the State of Texas, with about \$17,500,000 valued products turned out. The value of Marshall's manufactured products exceeds that of any Texas city under a population of 100,000.<sup>17</sup>

Marshall was one of the smallest towns in the Southwest using the fully automatic dial telephone in 1936.

There are two prominent families in the City of Marshall that have an interesting history, as well as an important one. One of these is the Blalock family. Horace Blalock's father, W. M. Blalock, was born in the Grange Hall locality, four and one-half miles south of Marshall, in 1850. W. M. Blalock's father, R. W., and two brothers, C. D. and E. B., came to Harrison County. Each one of them bought estates in different parts of the county. W. M. Blalock and his associates formed the Citizen's Party that is still in existence today. He served three terms in the State Legislature and died before his nomination for a fourth term had come in 1906. W. M. Blalock and his wife Willie Blalock reared seven sons, Horace C., Jesse H., Myron G., Charles S., William Bryan, Jack Boothe, and Richard W. Blalock.

The Adams family is the other interesting family in the history of the City of Marshall. The Adams family came from Alabama and settled a few miles outside of Marshall in 1841, where Mr. C. F. Adams was born in a four room log cabin. Adams lived all of his life in Harrison County. For sixty years or more he was a member of the First Methodist Church of Marshall. Two slaves of the Adams family lived to be one hundred and thirteen and one hundred and fourteen years of age. In the stage coach days the livery stand stood one block east of the public square.

Believe it or not, there was once rice grown in the City of Marshall. It was once grown on the lot at the foot of

<sup>15</sup>Dallas News, September 12, 1923.

<sup>16</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>17</sup>Marshall Chamber of Commerce. Pamphlet.

the hill below the Adam's home on South Washington. The cedar trees in the front yards were planted by slaves.<sup>18</sup>

At the corner of East Houston Avenue and North Columbus Street there was a house razed in September 1947 that is claimed to have been constructed at least one hundred and three years ago, in 1844. It is the old Allen home that was constructed by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Allen. It was a six room frame house made of virgin timber, home-made brick, and hard-forged nails. The bricks were made on James Cellum's farm, located nine miles east of Marshall. James Cellum was supposed to have supplied slave labor to construct the house.<sup>19</sup>

Mr. William Umbdenstock came to Marshall in 1857. He was known as an Internal Revenue Collector. At 109 South Wellington Street Mr. William Umbdenstock had a large house constructed where there previously had been located a print shop. The house still stands today and is another old landmark of the City of Marshall.<sup>20</sup>

Marshall High School had its first football team in 1908. Marshall played any team it could play and won seventeen games and lost none. No team crossed the Marshall goal line. G. B. Scheer was the first coach at Marshall High School. The coach wrote to Waco and challenged them a game but Waco did not even answer the letter. The coach from 1919 to 1934 was J. E. Willis. In 1920 Marshall lost the district to Forest Avenue of Dallas, 14-7. In 1921 Texarkana beat Marshall in a play off game, 3-0, for the district title. Marshall and Texarkana tied in the regular season, 7-7. In 1922 Texarkana defeated Marshall 19-0 for the district title. In 1923 Texarkana beat Marshall 6-0 to win the district title after the two teams battled to a scoreless tie in the regular season. In 1924 Marshall defeated Texarkana 40-0 for the district title. It beat Athens for the bi-district 25-0, swamped Jasper 35-0 for the quarter-finals, and lost to Beaumont 16-7 in the semi-finals. In 1925 Marshall went to the semi-finals and got beat by Forest Avenue of Dallas, 7-0. In 1926 Marshall went to the semi-finals and lost to Waco, 9-0. In 1927 Marshall lost the district title to Athens 6-0. In 1928 Marshall beat Greenville in the bi-district 26-6. In the semi-finals Marshall and Port Arthur battled to a scoreless tie on a muddy field and Port Arthur won it on the flip of a coin. In 1929 Marshall beat Tyler 20-13 to win

<sup>18</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>19</sup>Marshall News Messenger, September 7, 1947.

<sup>20</sup>Mrs. Frank Resch.

the district and lost to Denton 20-14 in the bi-district. In 1930 there was no contender. In 1931 Marshall battled Greenville to a scoreless tie in the regular season and Greenville won the play off game, 8-0.<sup>21</sup> Marshall never did win the district again, until 1943, when the team went into the bi-district and lost to Lufkin 32-6. Marshall won the district again in 1944 and again lost to Lufkin in the bi-district, 19-13. In 1945 Marshall won the district and beat Lufkin in the bi-district game, 13-8. It lost in the quarter-finals game to Waco, 13-0. All of those years Odus Mitchell was head football coach. He resigned and went to North Texas State College at Denton as head football coach. In 1946 with Chester Weidman, a graduate of Marshall High School, as head football coach it had one of the best teams on record with eight wins, one tie, and one loss. It lost the title with a 13-13 tie with Longview and a 7-6 loss to Tyler. Weidman resigned and went to Daniel Baker College at Brownwood as head football coach in 1947.

Before football came to Marshall High School, or to either one of the negro colleges, there was a team of Marshall men that played anyone. It started in 1901 and was not very good. The good team was in 1903 made up of only eleven men; there were no substitutes. Marshall beat the Shreveport Athletic Club which had beaten L. S. U. and Texas University. It wanted to go undefeated. The score was not remembered. G. B. Scheer, who was the first coach at Marshall High School, was on the team. He also directed the first team at Wiley University. This team weighed less than most other teams. Only a few colleges had football teams in those days.

Organized baseball started in Marshall in 1910. That year brought Marshall the only semi-pro championship ever won. The team was called the Blues. Back in 1910, the fans sat on the ground at the game, and hats were passed around to collect admission prices. From this grew the first organized league called the South Central League. The Marshall Blues were made up of local talent. Some players later on went to the major leagues. Marshall stayed in organized baseball until 1928, when it was kicked out, as Longview faltered in the pennant race. The league was then composed of only six clubs. Then Marshall returned to the East Texas League in 1936, and remained

<sup>21</sup>Marshall News Messenger, August 23, 1936.

<sup>22</sup>Mr. R. P. Watson, Jr.

until the league was suspended due to World War Two.<sup>23</sup> Marshall has gone back into organized baseball in 1947. The league is called the Lone Star League and the Marshall team is called the Comets.<sup>24</sup>

The City Commissioners of Marshall in January 1947, are L. W. Kariel, Chairman, C. M. Phillips, Joe Bibb, Jr., J. A. Oliphant, and Willard Coker. H. A. Thomason is the city manager or chief administrator. The other officers are Joe McGilvray, William A. Blalock, William Lane, Carl Bechtold, C. M. Ezell, Clark Ross, W. H. Bennett, Dr. G. E. Berglund, J. E. Albright, J. W. Schonhardt, Clarence Archbell, Will Hodge, L. V. Denton, Robert Hightower, and Mrs. Edna Archbell.<sup>25</sup>

In February 1947, the University of Texas purchased from the Littlefield fund for Southern History the whole publication of the *Tri-Weekly Herald*, which was a newspaper at Marshall from April 20, 1875, to November 13, 1888. This is the only file of this publication known to be in existence today.<sup>26</sup>

The altitude of the City of Marshall is three hundred and seventy-five feet. The average annual rainfall on a thirty-two year average is 44.25 inches. The mean annual temperature is 66.1 degrees.<sup>27</sup>

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### PART ONE

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<sup>23</sup>*Marshall News Messenger*, August 23, 1936.

<sup>24</sup>Mr. R. P. Watson, Jr.

<sup>25</sup>*City Directory Supplement of 1946*.

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## PART TWO

### Personal Interviews

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Mrs. C. A. Beehn of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. William Caven of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. J. W. Cyphers of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. N. D. Goldberg of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. W. T. Hendry of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Oscar B. Jones of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Charles Lake of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Max Lale of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Arnold Milner of Marshall, Texas.

Mrs. Frank Resch of Marshall, Texas.

Miss Anna Smith of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Ernest Smith of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. J. Wesley Smith of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Marvin Turney of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. R. P. Watson, Jr., of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. E. L. Wells, Jr., of Marshall, Texas.

Mrs. Elmer Wheeler of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Ben Woodall of Marshall, Texas.

